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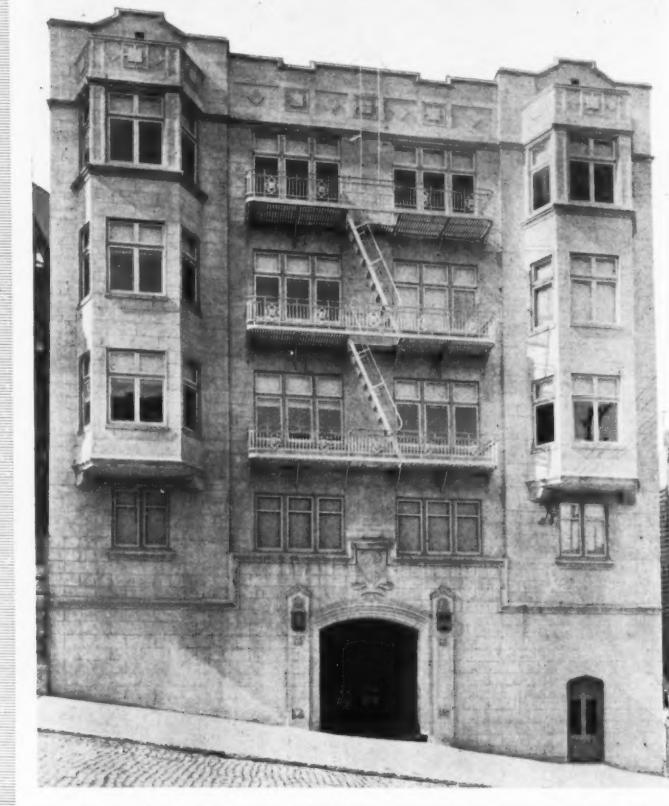
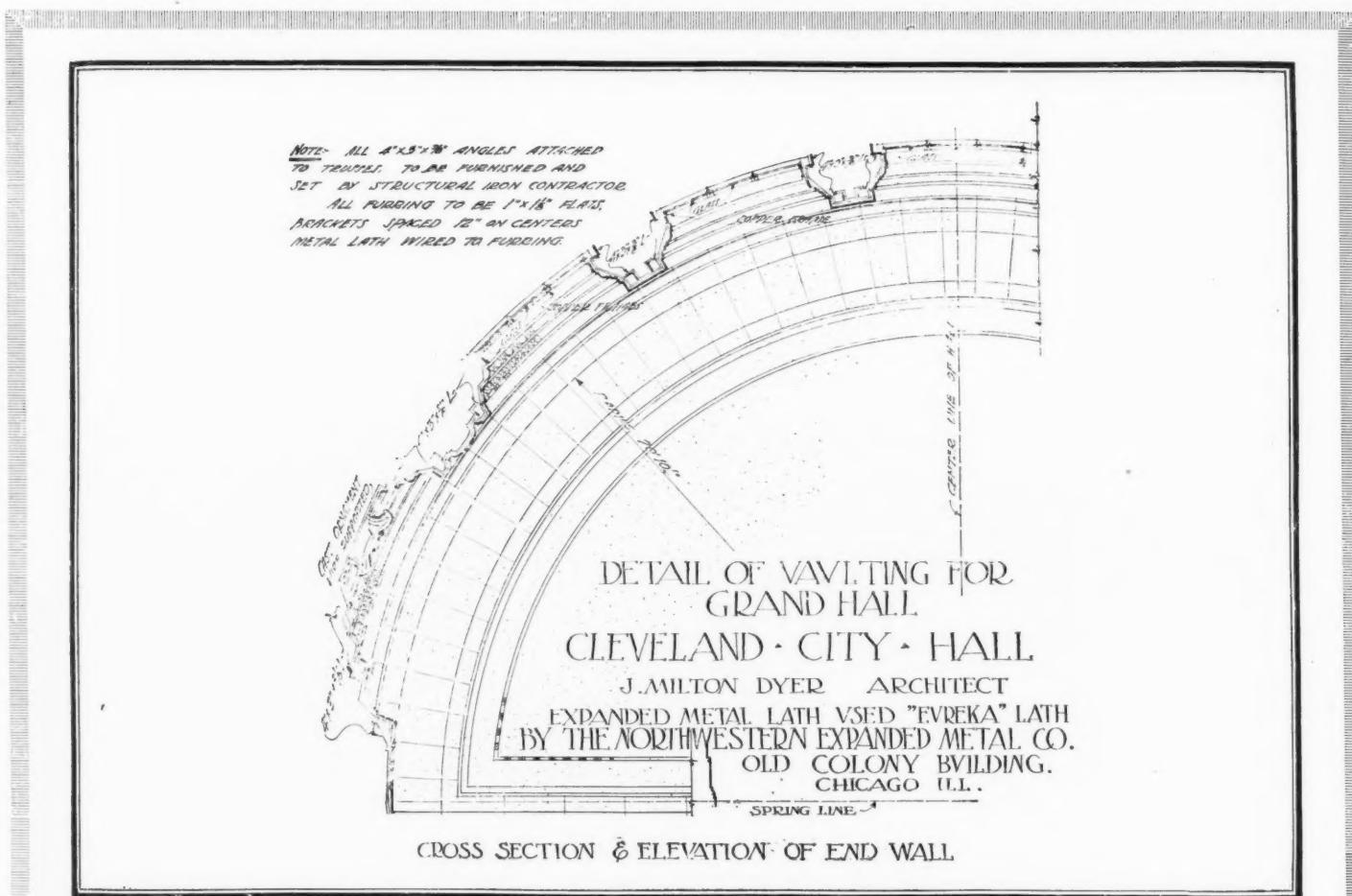
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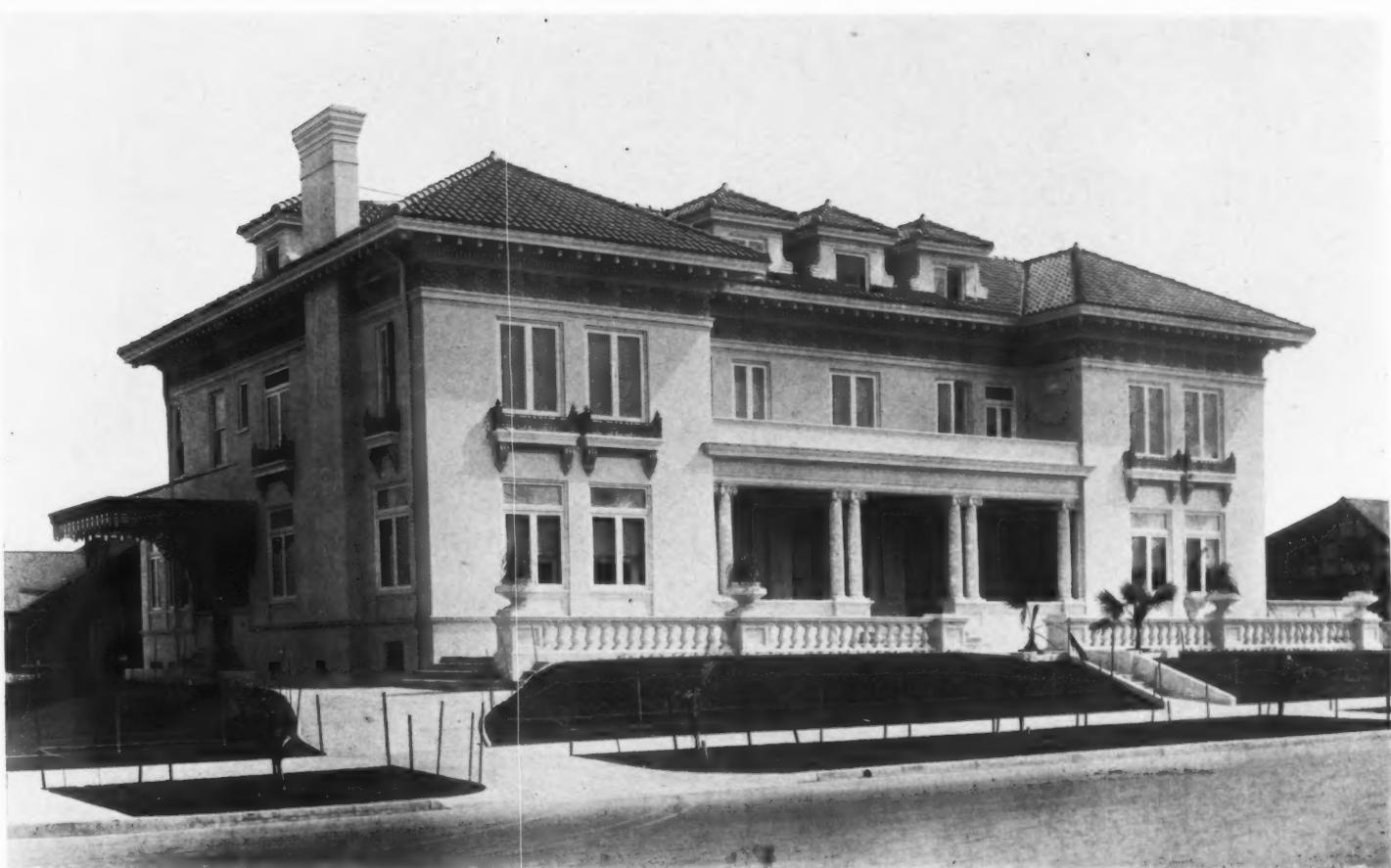
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THE ARCHITECT

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 C. K. BONESTELL, JR. - SAN FRANCISCO

HARRIS ALLEN
 EDITOR

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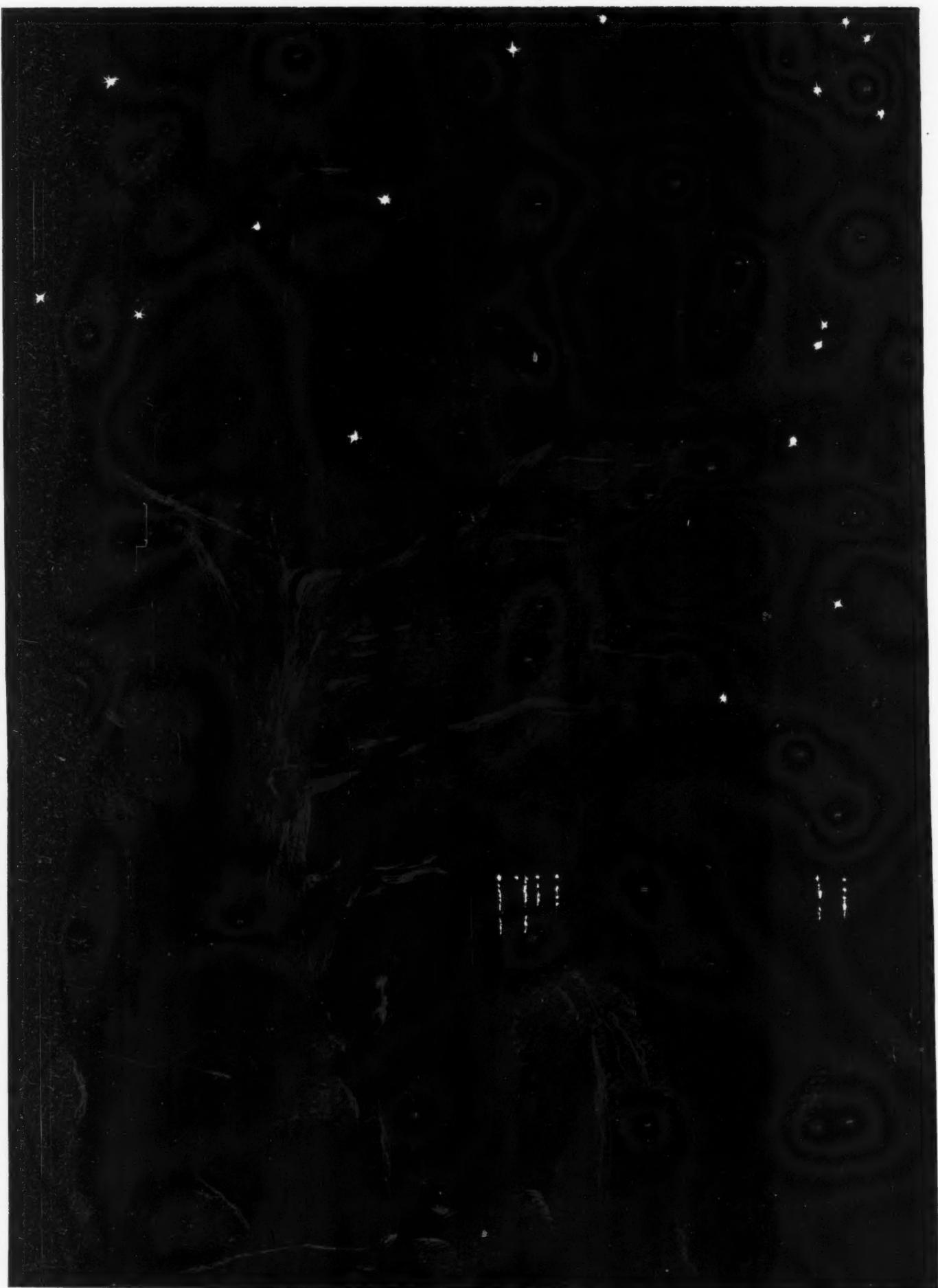
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The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated. E. D. McDonald, Northwest Representative, 4100 Arcade Building, Seattle, Washington.



"THE WITCH TREE"

FROM LITHOGRAPH BY C. K. BONESTELL, JR.

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1917

NO. 3

Architectural Rendering: Part One: Black and White

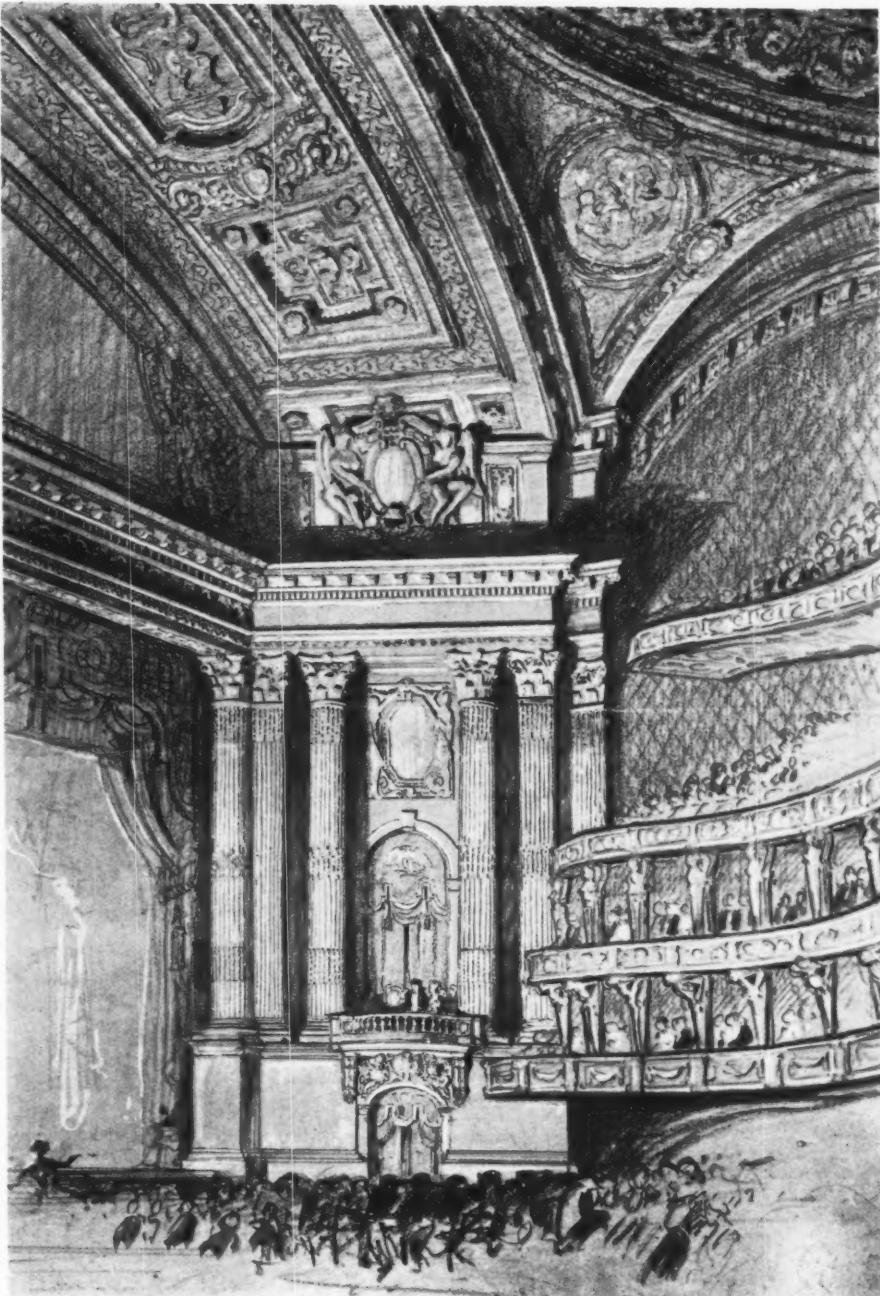
By C. K. BONESTELL, JR.

In taking up the discussion of architectural rendering, it would be well to consider it from the most practical standpoint, that of economy of method and rapidity of execution. Opportunities arise where a beautiful picture may be produced and neither time nor expense spared, but the method of attacking that problem and the obtaining of those results is of little practical value to the architect, who has no time to delve into the secrets of different canvases or papers, their sizings, the methods of treating them in order that they may take washes of water color, and the various more or less complex systems of using complementary colors in juxtaposition in order to obtain brilliant vibrating effects. Water color and oil paintings naturally present greater difficulties of handling than black and white, but, curiously enough, it has been the general custom of most architects to use color, and in the most difficult manner of working. How much more natural it is to paint some

great gray granite structure looming up as a tremendous overshadowing cliff against the brilliant flat evening sky, or in a rain-storm or haze when nature seems to magnify the mass and reduce the picture to a few tones, than to fill the sky with fleecy clouds carefully delineated, show various examples of raised and lowered curtains, several women in the latest spring styles on the street, smoke in every chimney, the flags raised on all the poles, shadows of clouds cast over the building, and, in short, all the phenomena that we observe daily on a busy, restless, sunny day, and object to unconsciously.

There has been recently developed in the art of cartooning, within the last ten or fifteen years, a simple but powerful method of expression which

might well be adopted for use in the architectural field. By this is meant those cartoons produced by Germany, Spain, Austria, Russia, Holland and France in recent years. England has not made any great



INTERIOR OF THE MUNICIPAL OPERA HOUSE -- FROM CRAYON DRAWING BY C. K. BONESTELL, JR.
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

advancement in this direction, and her modern cartooning is as bad as her modern architecture. But the French present many examples where a most powerful effect is produced by a very few but very characteristic lines; however, French architectural rendering has not made the advancement that German rendering has made. Undoubtedly the French system of conventional rendering by thin graded washes over geometrical drawings influenced their perspective renderings. The English renderers have produced many beautiful and delicate water colors, pen and ink drawings and pencil drawings, which are ideal for the work to which they are generally put, the delineation of gardens, small towns and country houses; but the other countries, especially the Germans, produced through the medium of their woodcuts, lithography, etching, and aquatints, a method of representation as simple as it is powerful.

In general, black and white rendering divides itself into two different methods of attack. First there is the study of expression entirely by line, and though this is the more difficult, it is the one more frequently used, and when the lines are drawn with a T square and triangle as was the case not many years ago, it is hard, indeed, to get realism into the drawing. Line drawing is a most sincere critic of an architectural design, and defects in proportion are more apparent than when they are smoothed down with pleasing tones or "dolled" up in color. The designer will frequently make a freehand sketch of better proportion than if he attack the same problem by the original rules and methods of design. The other method of presenting an architectural rendering in black and white is to assume that two intersecting surfaces do not make a line of any commensurate dimension, so that all that

the mind is conscious of are the tones of the different intersecting surfaces, and the shadows that give the character of the various mouldings, cornices, and openings. It is here that the problem seems to be one of obtaining simplicity. It is safe to say that with three different tones as fine a rendering can be produced as can be desired, using one tone for the surface of the building, the second tone for planes at right angles to that surface, and the third tone for the shadows, the original color of the paper being the sky, and a few spots of the same color in the upper-story windows indicating glass. Charcoal drawing adapts itself well to this type of rendering, although it is more difficult to control than lead pencil or crayon. Whoever has drawn from a plaster cast in the art school has probably had sufficient experience to enable him to produce a very good result, provided he goes at it just as simply and directly as when he drew from the cast, feeling for the character of the shadows rather than silhouette.

Hopkinson Smith has made many charcoal drawings of various architectural monuments throughout the world, and they have certainly illustrated the power and range of charcoal as a medium. Mr. Leo Lentelli, the sculptor, has made several very fine charcoal studies of San Francisco, and frequently uses charcoal to work out his various architectural problems with great effect. Every one is familiar

with Mr. Maybeck's charcoal studies of the Palace of Fine Arts, which were full of atmosphere and very delicate, and yet were strong as could be imagined.

Black and white renderings have advantages over renderings in color other than being simpler, easier and quicker to produce. Their reproductive qualities are better, owing to the fact that the chemical effect



PROPOSED "CHRON'CLE" BUILDING - FROM LITHOGRAPH BY C. K. BONESTELL, JR.
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

of colored light on a sensitized plate is not directly in proportion to the strength of the various tones of the colors. Blues and purples come out very light, while reds and greens and yellows, owing to their lesser chemical activity, come black. This can be somewhat rectified by the use of color screens.

As for reproductions in any quantity other than photographic reproduction, lithography affords the greatest of possibilities. To begin with, all that is required to make a lithograph is some lithographic pencil, which comes in three hardnesses, and some Ross board and transfer paper. The transfer paper is as easy to draw on as stone, but has an additional advantage, that when the drawing is transferred onto the stone it comes reversed, and when the print is taken from the stone it is identical with the original. The stone, on the other hand, if it is drawn on directly, reverses all its reproductions. Lithography offers an opportunity of securing depth, by the medium of rich black or brown printing inks, unequaled by any other medium. The cost of making such drawing is not extreme, twenty to twenty-five dollars generally covering the printer's time in transferring to stone and some ten or twelve hand-pulled impressions.

Etching offers many difficulties, besides demanding that the etcher be a draughtsman of skill. Roughly the process consists of heating and coating a polished copper plate with a thin coating of wax, which is then smoked when cold, in order that the bright copper lines sketched on the wax may show up against the black

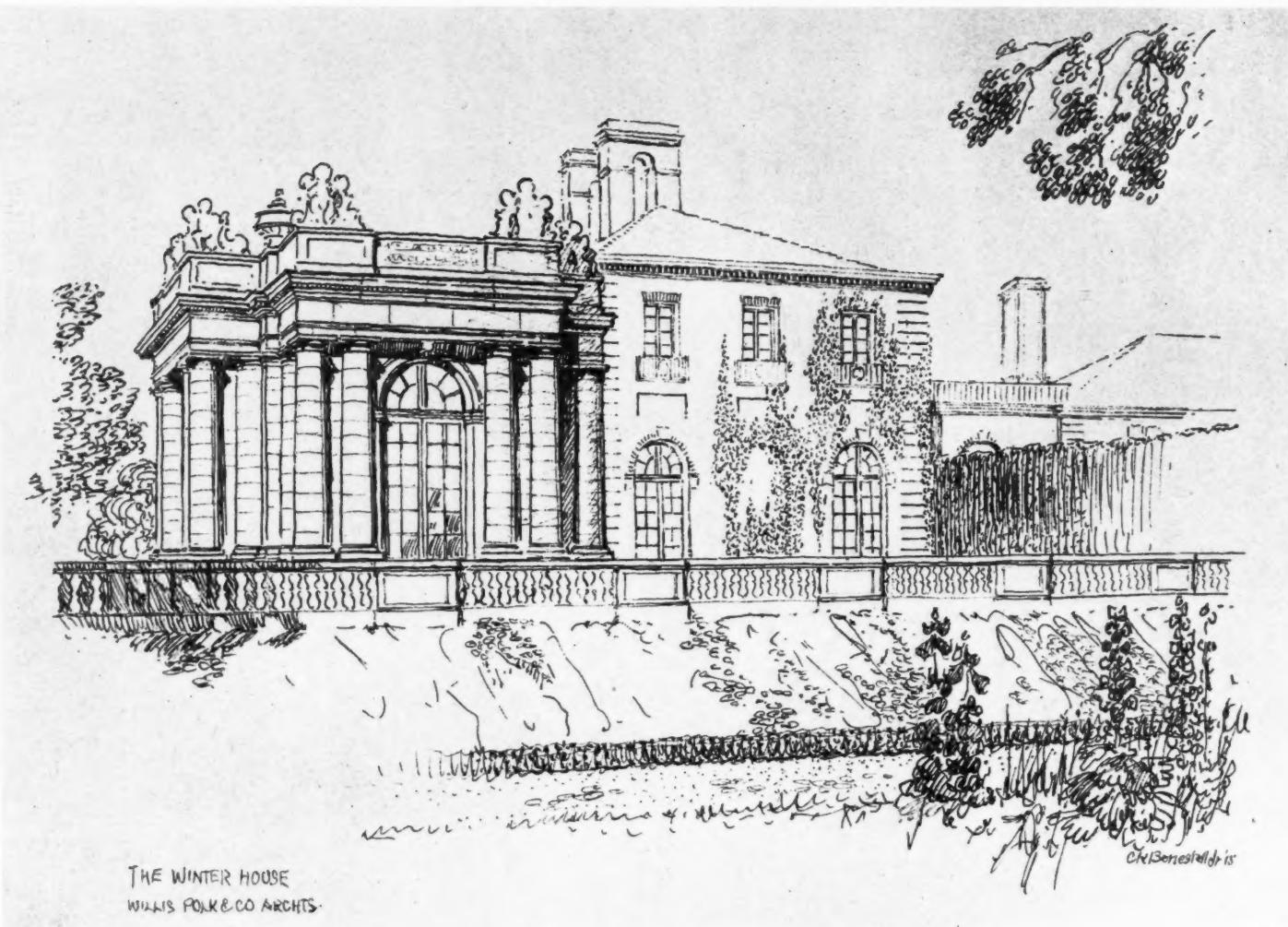
ground. When the drawing is completed, the plate is immersed in acid, which bites the exposed lines of copper. When the lines intended to be faintest are bitten to the desired depth, they are varnished, which prevents further biting by the acid. The plate is then placed again in the acid, and the lines which are to be stronger are bitten deeper, and so on through four or five different bitings, according to the range of the result desired. There is one more medium which is very simple and is probably familiar to every one, and that is, to make a good, heavy pencil drawing, or better still, a drawing in black conte-rayon on tracing paper. This is then reproduced in the same manner, by which a black line print is made. The results are frequently better than the original drawings, and the expense is very slight.

In general it is possible that the further development of architectural rendering which is gradually developing its specialists will roughly divide itself into three classes. Black and white renderings, which are invaluable to smaller architectural works, renderings in color of monuments or city plans which are to be exhibited before committees, and whom unfortunately it is often necessary to convince by means of a beautiful color scheme and artistic drawing, and last, but not least, and in fact a medium which is older than the perspective but whose use has lately been lost sight of to some extent and which is neither color nor black and white, is the model.

Modeling may not properly belong to the field of black and white rendering, but its value if its use became more general cannot be overestimated and



PROPOSED "CHRONICLE" BUILDING -- FROM LITHOGRAPH BY C. K. BON ESTELL, JR.
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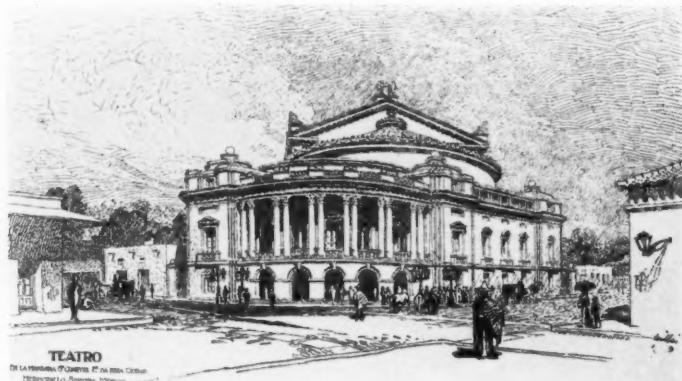


PEN AND INK SKETCH BY C. K. BONESTELL, JR.

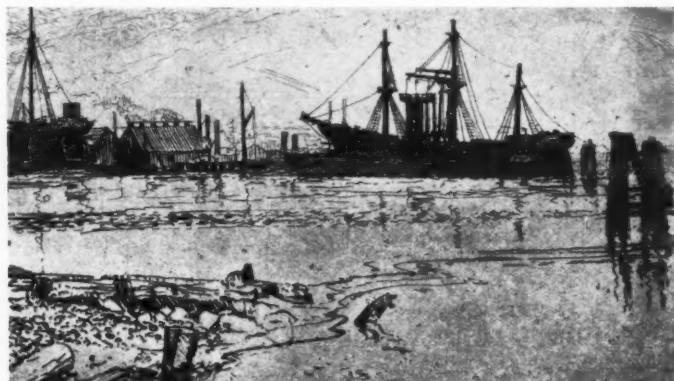
undoubtedly the dealers would develop tools and systems of working which would make it very practical. Plasterine, which is made of a composition of wax and tallow fat, and which never hardens, becomes invaluable for studying the design of a tower or a dome. Not only is it convenient for studying, but it makes a most convincing illustration of the finished product, for by photographing it in the sunlight with the lens of the camera at the level of the would-be observer's eye, or, in other words, an inch and a half

from the base line should the model be made at quarter scale, it is possible to get a very fine realistic effect.

No particular skill in modeling is needed, as a rather sketchy nature is even desirable and it is only necessary that the design be in correct proportions as is the case of drawing, but this in the case of modeling is easier to achieve. We are all familiar with the large, dead white plaster models which are made for various monumental (Continued on page 189)



PEN AND INK DRAWING BY WILLIS POLK



ETCHING BY C. K. BONESTELL, JR.

REPORT OF JURY ON STATE COMPETITION

Sacramento, Cal., February 21, 1917.

WE, the undersigned members of the jury of award for proposed State Building of Civic Center of San Francisco, California, after due deliberation and careful consideration, have selected No. 3, the drawings of Messrs. Bliss & Faville, of San Francisco, as the "winning design" for the following reasons:

Its well-balanced relation to other buildings of Civic Center, particularly with reference to Auditorium, being in frontal appearance of about equal proportions. Its beautiful facade, refined yet having the appearance of great strength with its massive base; and its atmosphere of individualism and distinction. The large upper windows are about same scale as those of library and this proposed new State Building will be a good link which will bring the library, with its rather delicate motifs, into closer relationship with other Civic Center buildings.

Compactness of plan,—its minimum area of corridors, good circulation, short and direct access to all rooms from main entrance, elevators and stairs; a simple, straightforward, businesslike plan particularly adapted for the conduct of the affairs of a great State.

Elimination of courts. All exterior rooms, well lighted and not of too great a depth from exterior walls.

Economy of construction by reason of number of stories and compactness of plan; area of roof and foundation is reduced; also economy in execution of design by minimizing the area of facade to be finished in granite, thereby not so strongly defining line of demarkation at junction of granite facade with cheaper material in rear of building.

Possibility of future enlargement to general plan — although this was not called for in program, its importance is denoted by the fact that five out of the eight competitors considered same. Also, in conclusion, might state that this structure with its total cubical contents has the largest area of office and department space.

His Excellency the Governor, HIRAM W. JOHNSON	(Signed)
Chief Justice F. M. ANGELLOTTI	(Signed)
Attorney General U. S. WEBB	(Signed)
Chairman Board of Control, JOHN FRANCIS NEYLAN	(Signed)
Architect EDGAR A. MATHEWS	(Signed)
Architect JAS. W. REID	(Signed)

ARGUMENT PRESENTED TO JURY WITH WINNING DESIGN

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED STATE BUILDING ON CIVIC CENTER AT SAN FRANCISCO

The authors recognize the following conditions:

The present plan of the civic center is dominated on its main axis by the City Hall surmounted by its dome.

The plan is further developed upon one side of the main axis by the Auditorium. It is reasonable to assume that the building to be erected opposite the Auditorium should be of equal proportions, and that the height of the main and attic cornices of both buildings should be on the same level, so that the design would challenge comparison with the buildings already erected.

The essential requirement of the program is that the plan shall be dominated by limitation of appropriation.

FEATURES OF THIS PLAN INDICATING THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT

- a. Compactness of plan. Small area devoted to public corridors.
- b. Transition from the generous dimensions of entrance arches to interior by means of vaulted vestibule.
- c. Directness of approach to elevators and stairways.
- d. Short depth of offices from source of light, and each an outside office. No light courts.
- e. Location of the court rooms, libraries and departments needing quiet upon the upper floors.
- f. Use of the greatest number of stories in height permitted by the Program, thereby reducing to the minimum the area of foundation footings, and roof covering.
- g. Reduction of the area of the facade to be executed in granite.
- h. Economy of execution of the design.
- i. A line denoting junction of granite facade with less expensive material of rear.
- j. Possibility of future enlargement.

DESIGN

Simplicity and repose in design, by foiling the rich and decorative motive used on the upper stories against the quiet simplicity of the great base, a treatment much used by Italian architects, lending an air of distinction and lifting the composition out of the ordinary.

The entrance arches are used as points of deep shadow against the gray field of the base, and recall the motive used above, while the windows in the base are of the same width and spacing as those of the City Hall.

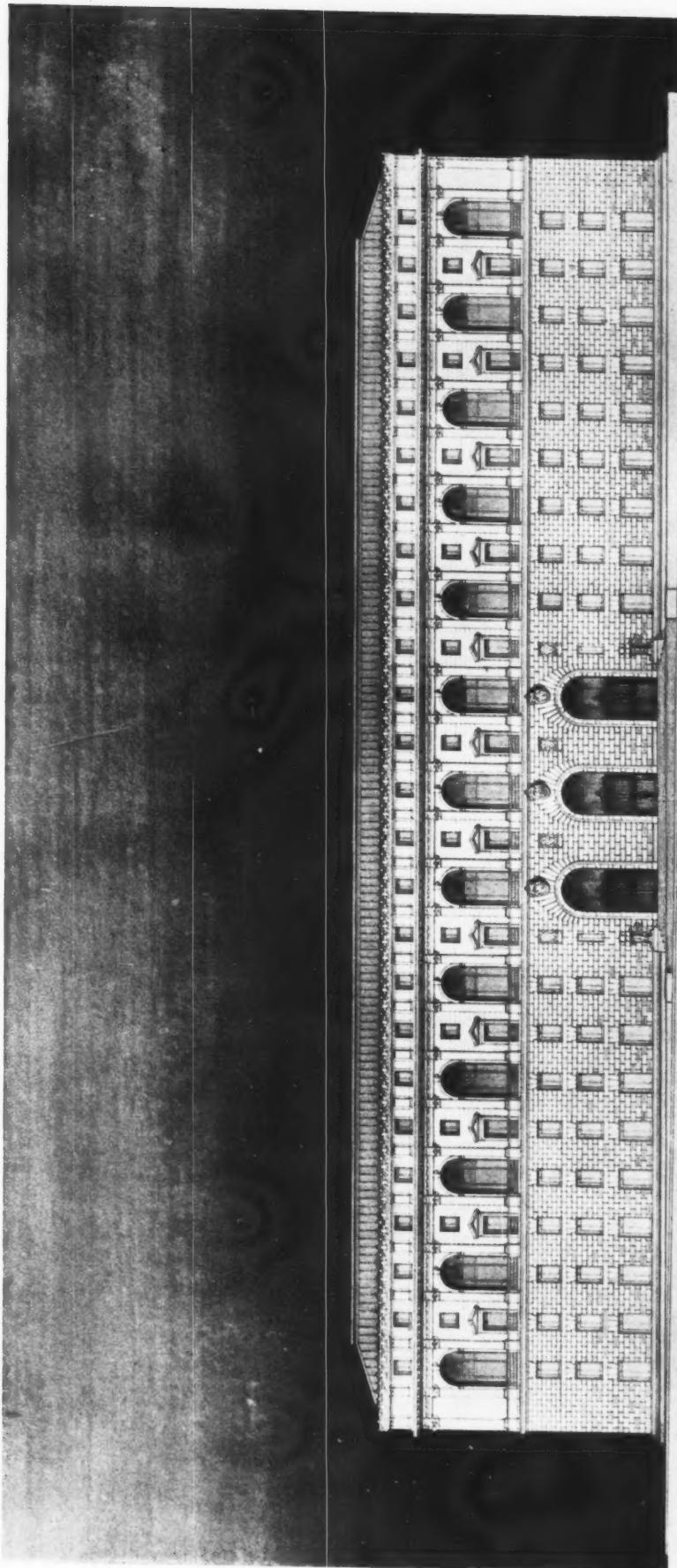
The wall above the great base carries a decorative motive of thirteen large windows supported by adequate wall spaces, which are pierced by small windows; the whole composition being loaded by the attic story. The arch windows used in this motive are the same width as those used in the library.

The endeavor of the authors has been to create an exceptional design. A design of individualism, a design simple in motive, refined in detail, big in mass, capable of expressing the dignity of the State and the genius of its people.

THE ARCHITECT

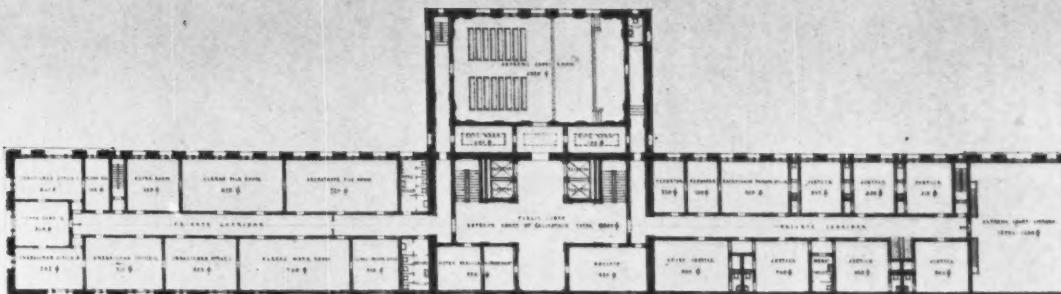
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PLATE 36

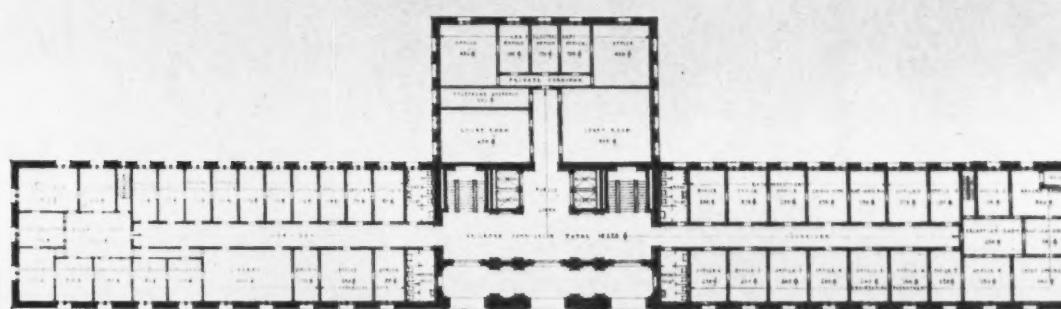
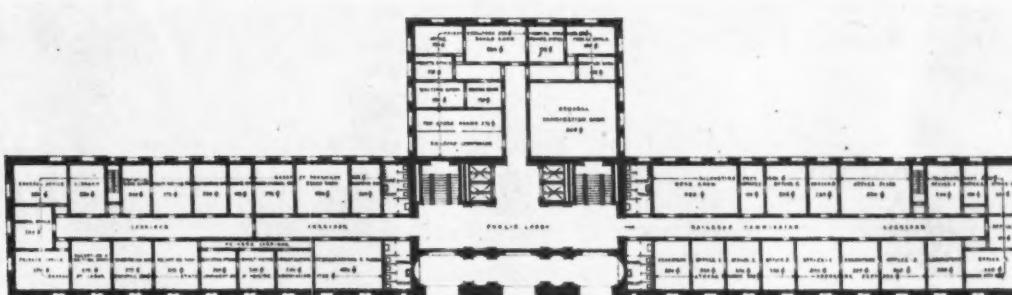


SOUTH ELEVATION AT ONE SIXTEENTH INCH SCALE
SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

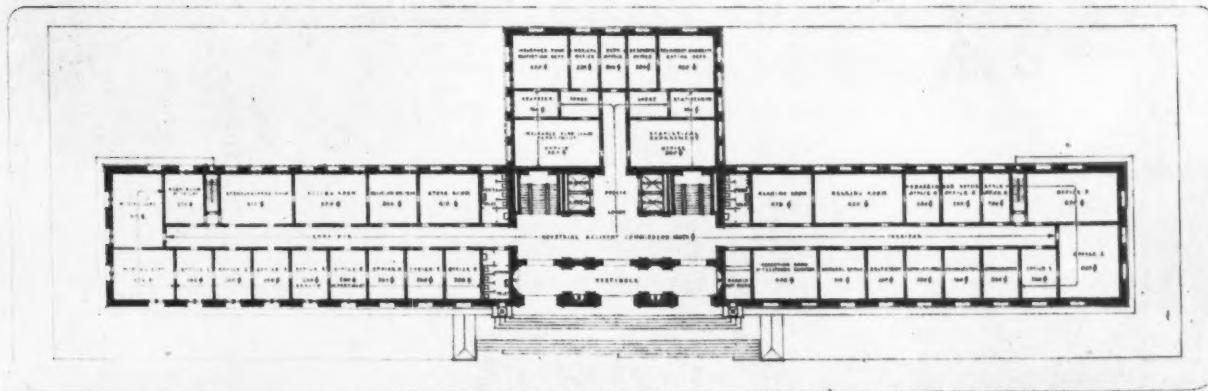
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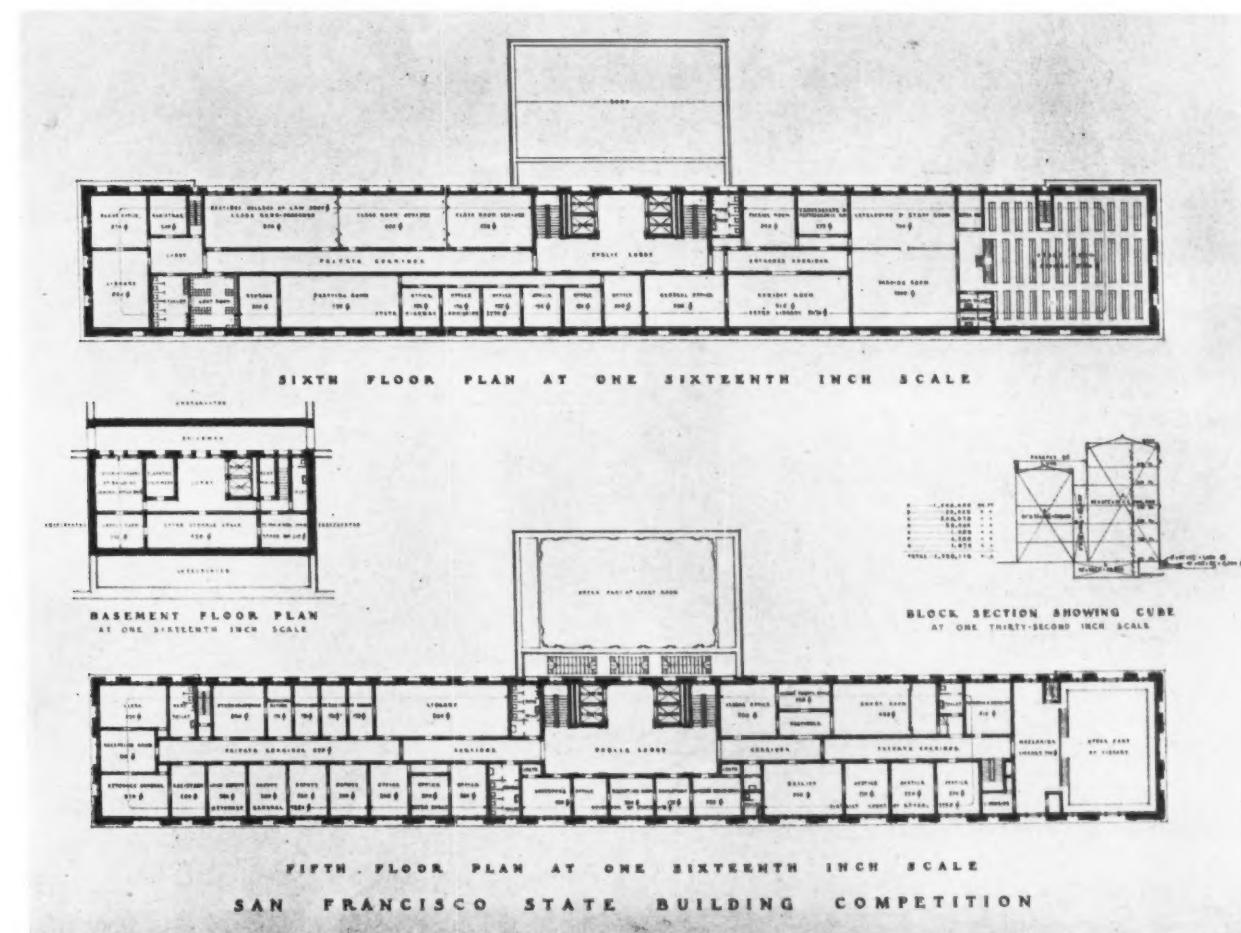
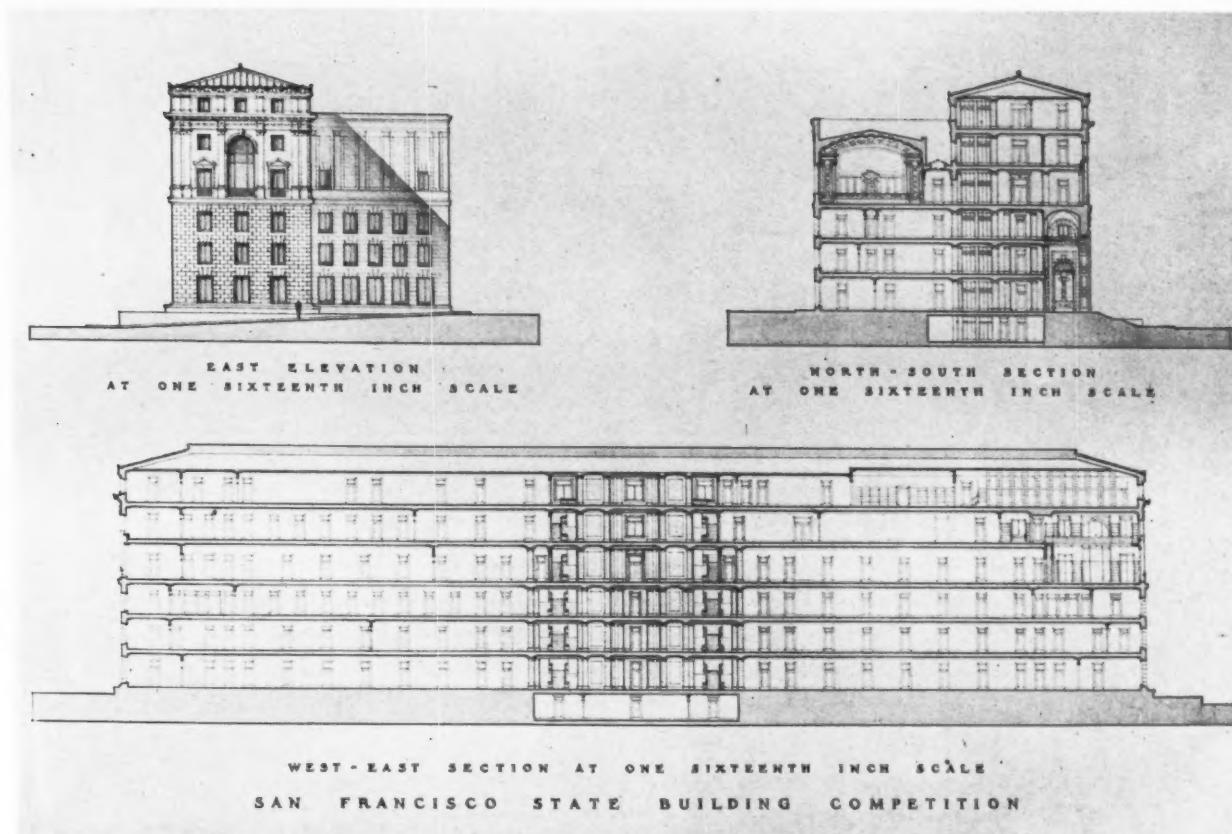
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN AT ONE SIXTEENTH INCH SCALE

THIRD FLOOR PLAN AT ONE SIXTEENTH INCH SCALE
SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

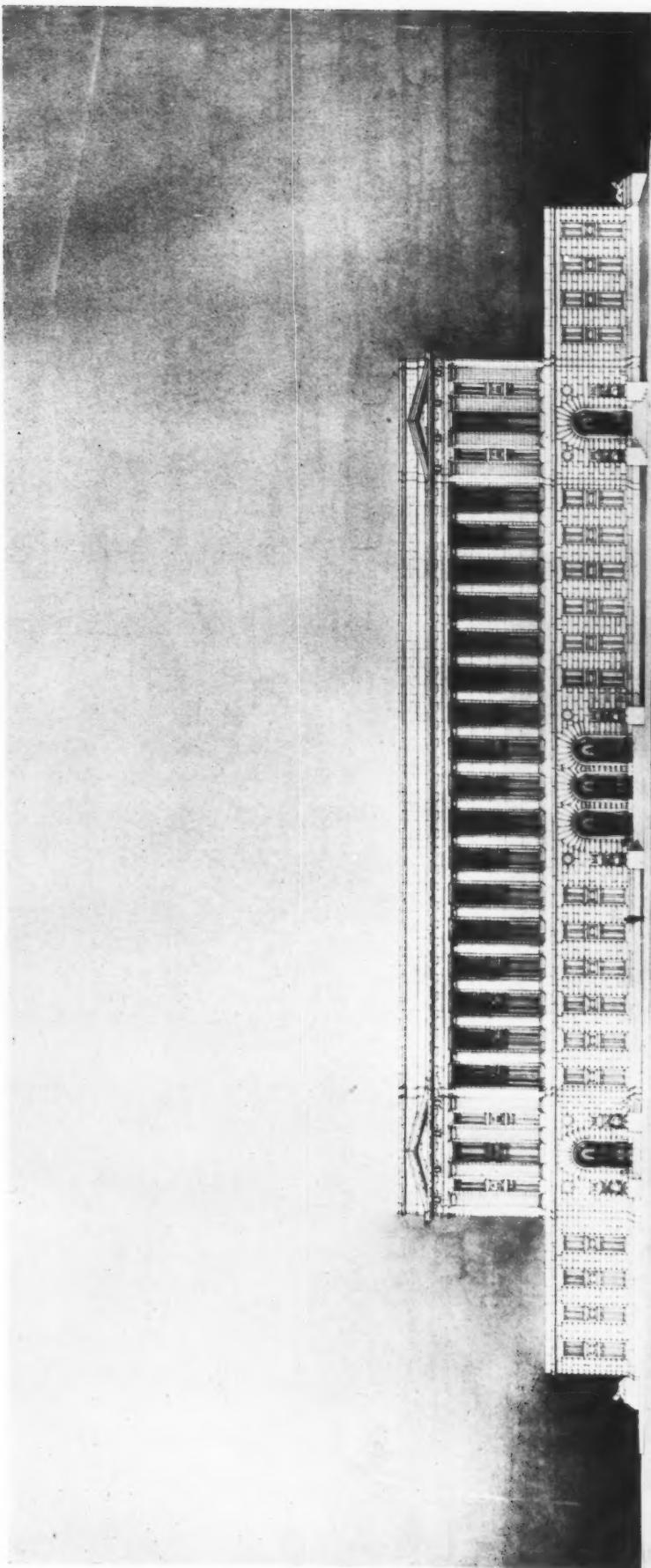
SECOND FLOOR PLAN AT ONE SIXTEENTH INCH SCALE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN AT ONE SIXTEENTH INCH SCALE
SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

PRIZE WINNING DESIGN -- BLISS & FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS



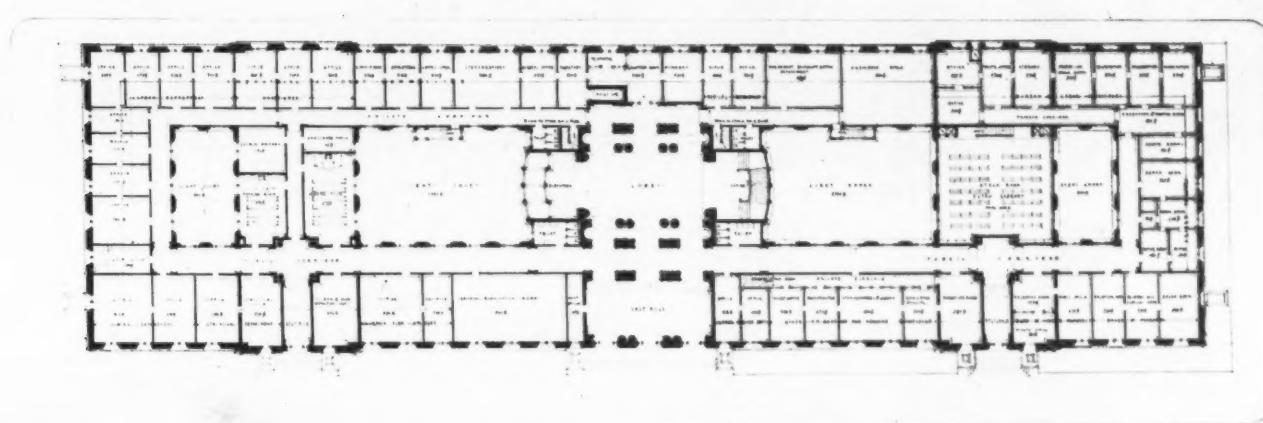
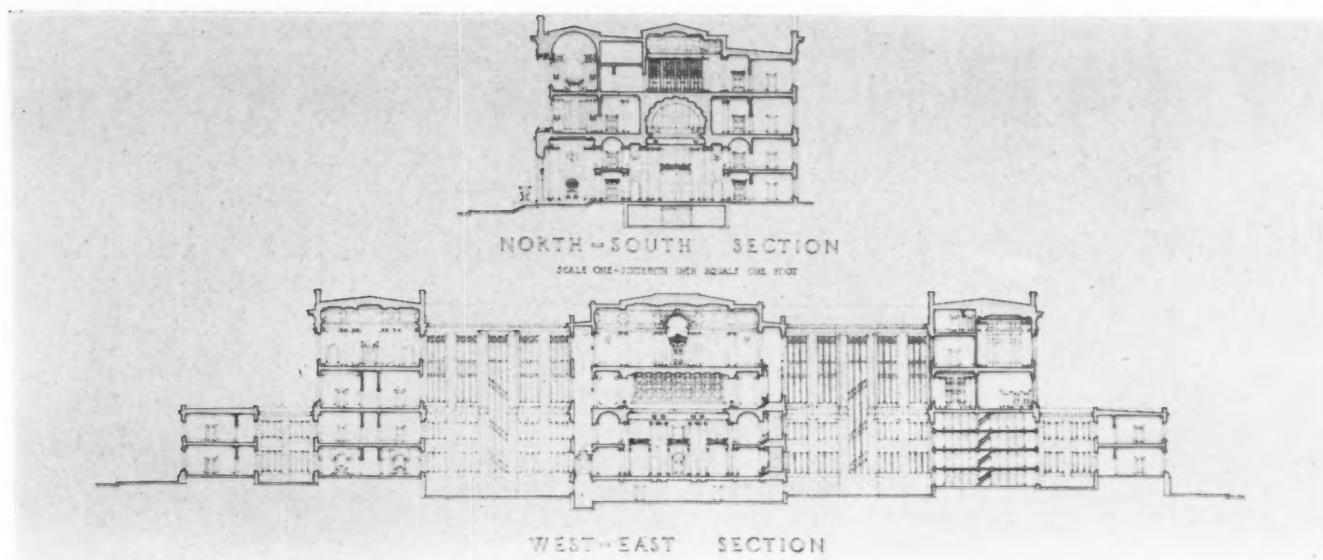
PRIZE WINNING DESIGN -- BLISS & FAVILLE, ARCHITECTS



SOUTH ELEVATION SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

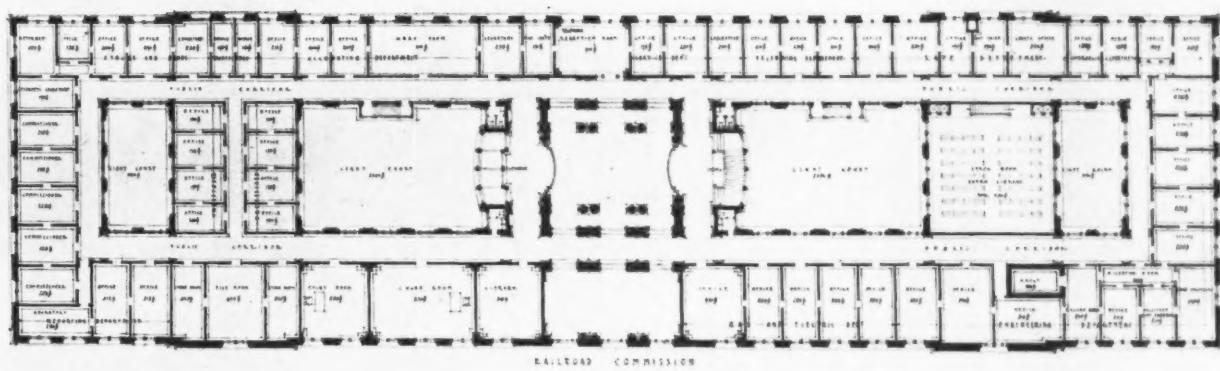
SCALE ONE-INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

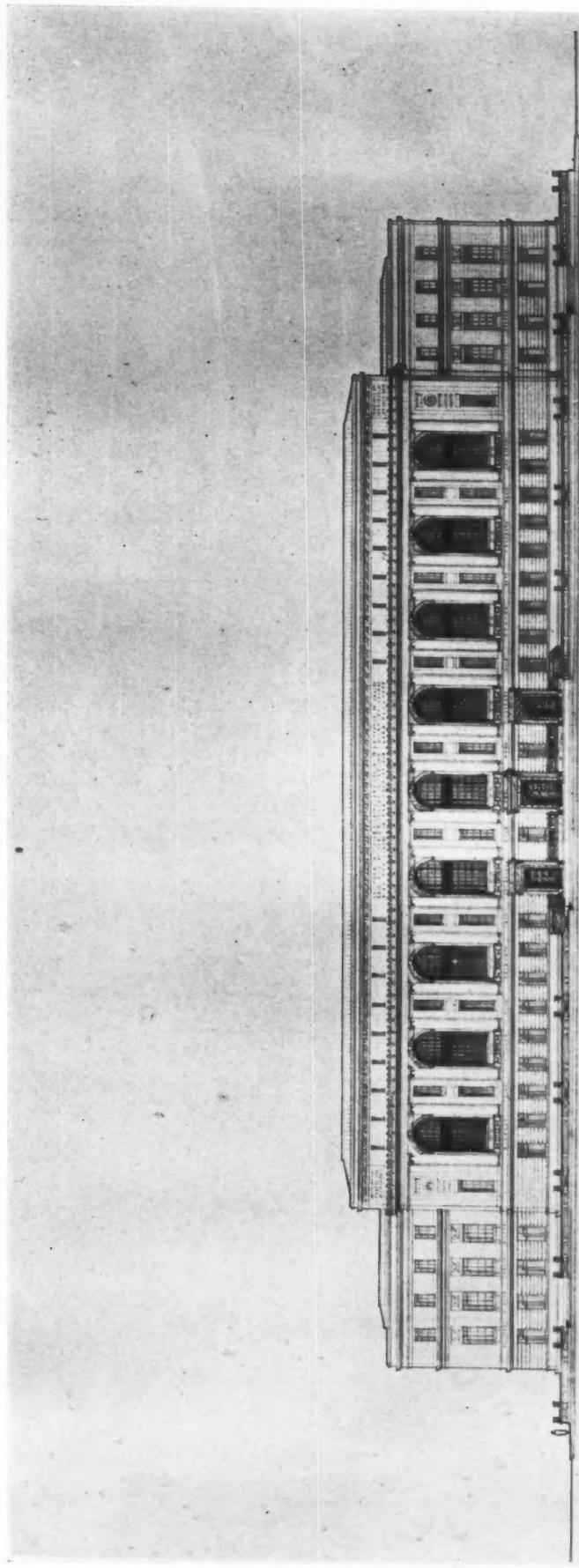
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

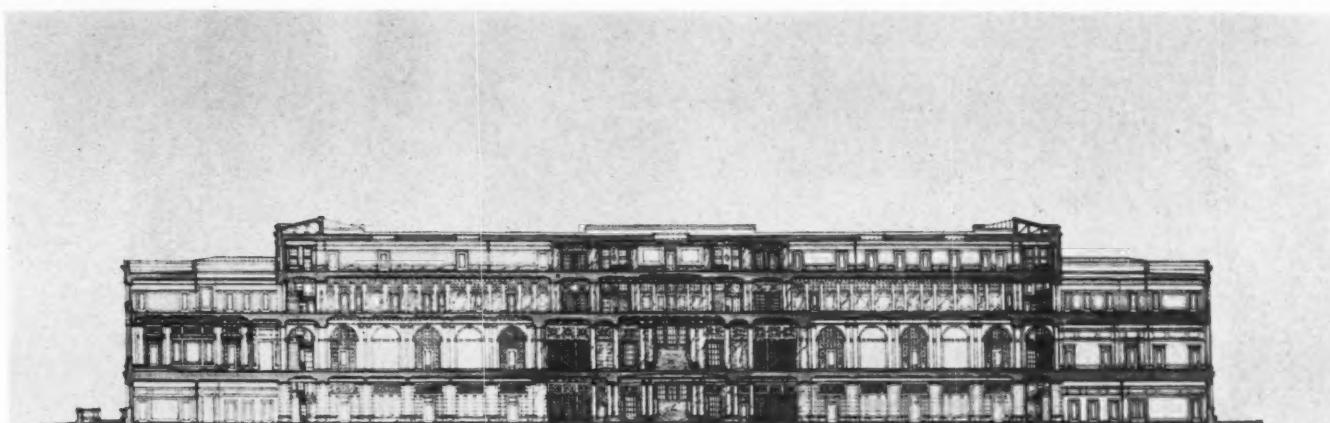
SCALE ONE-SIXTEENTH INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

CHARLES PETER WEEKS, ARCHITECT

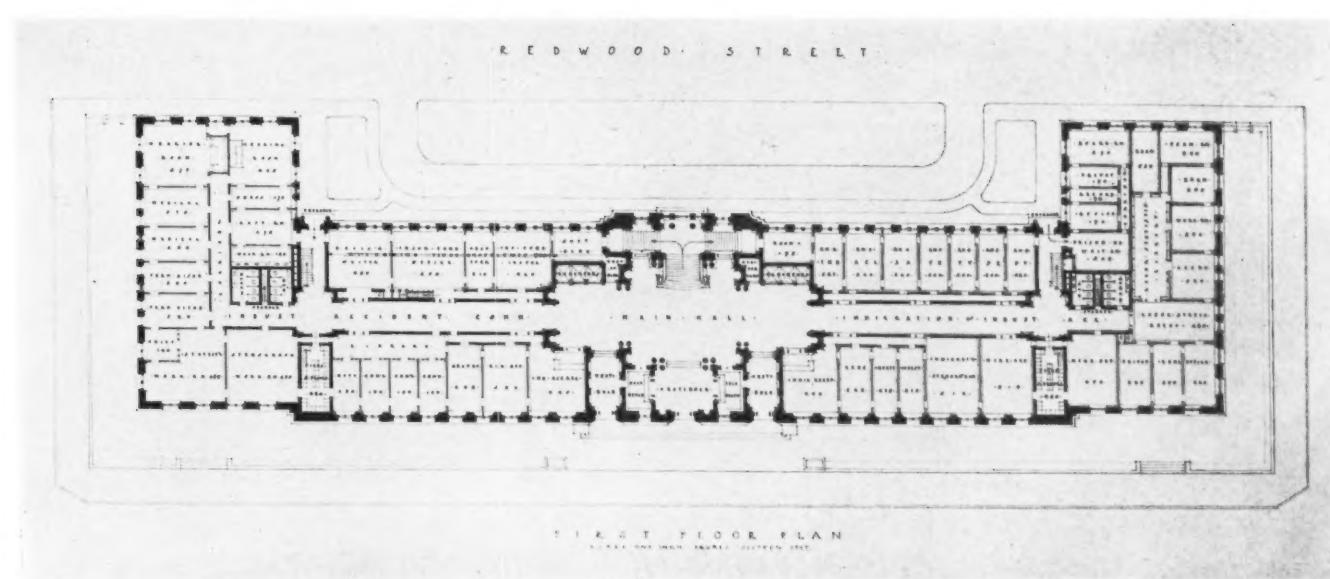


SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

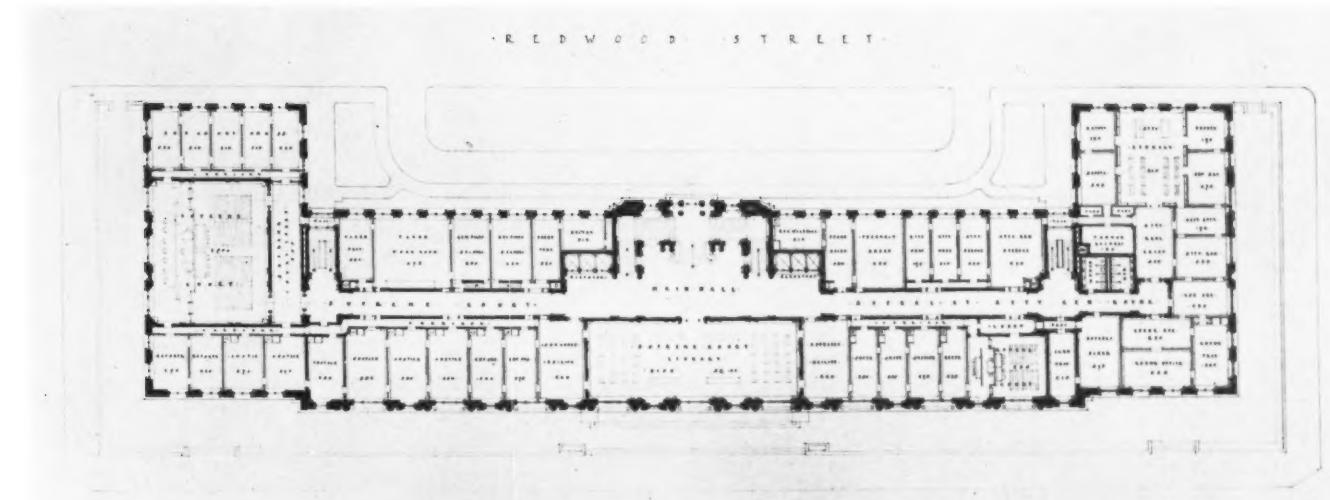
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS FIFTEEN FEET

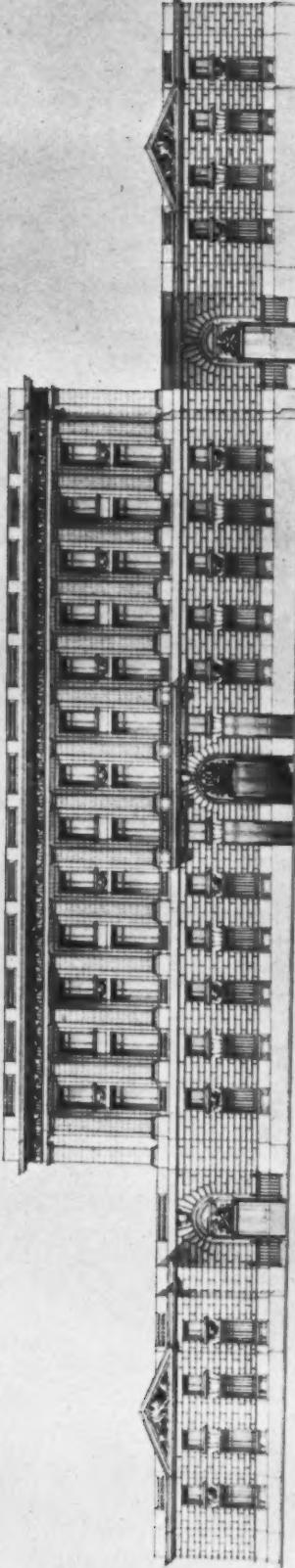


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS FIFTEEN FEET



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS FIFTEEN FEET

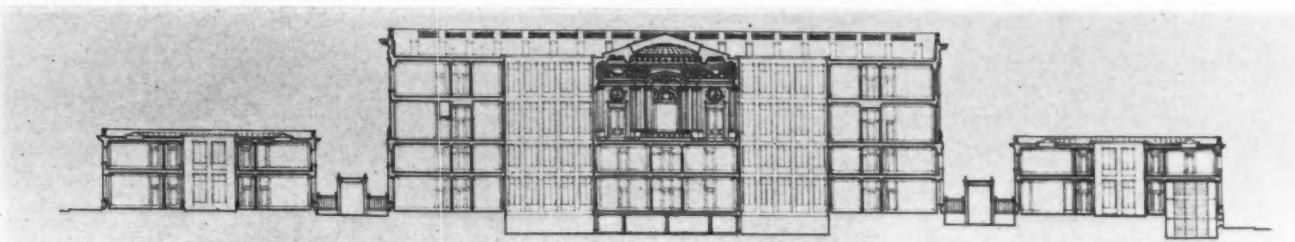
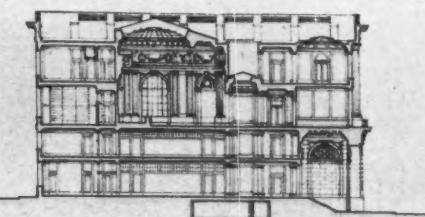
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS



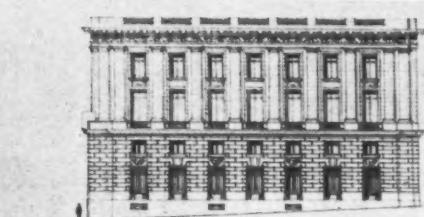
SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE SIXTY FEET TO ONE INCH

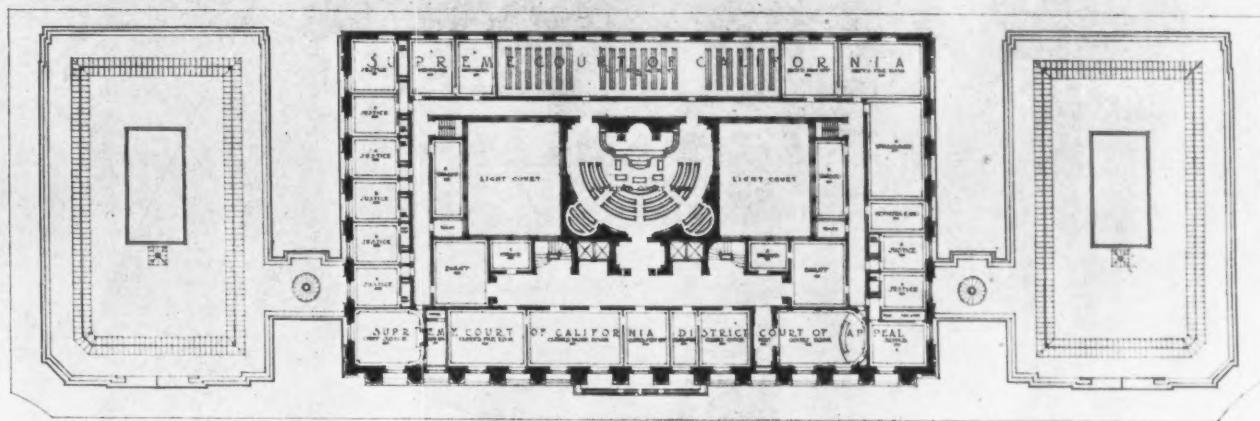
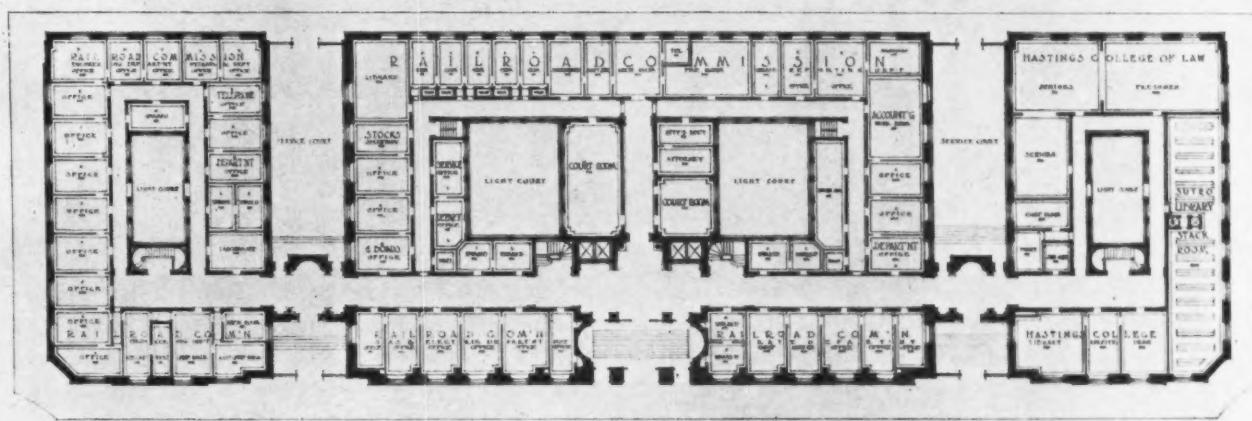
BAKEWELL & BROWN, ARCHITECTS

WEST-EAST SECTION
SCALE SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCH

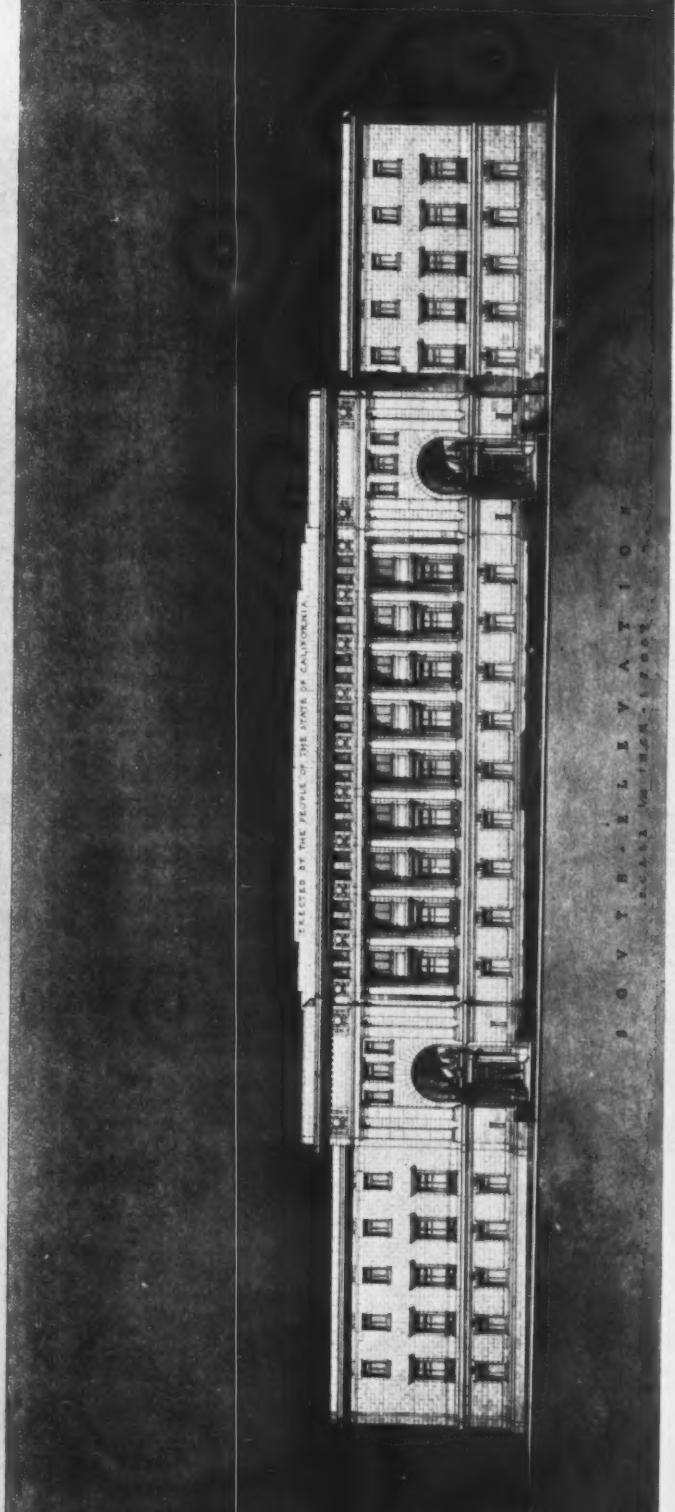
NORTH-SOUTH SECTION



EAST ELEVATION

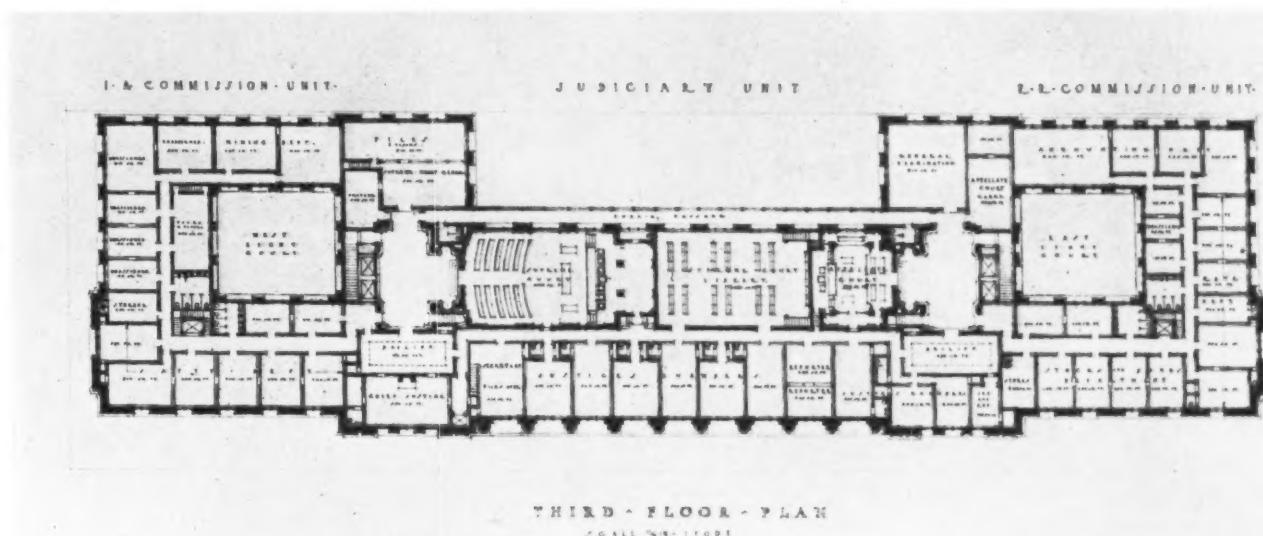
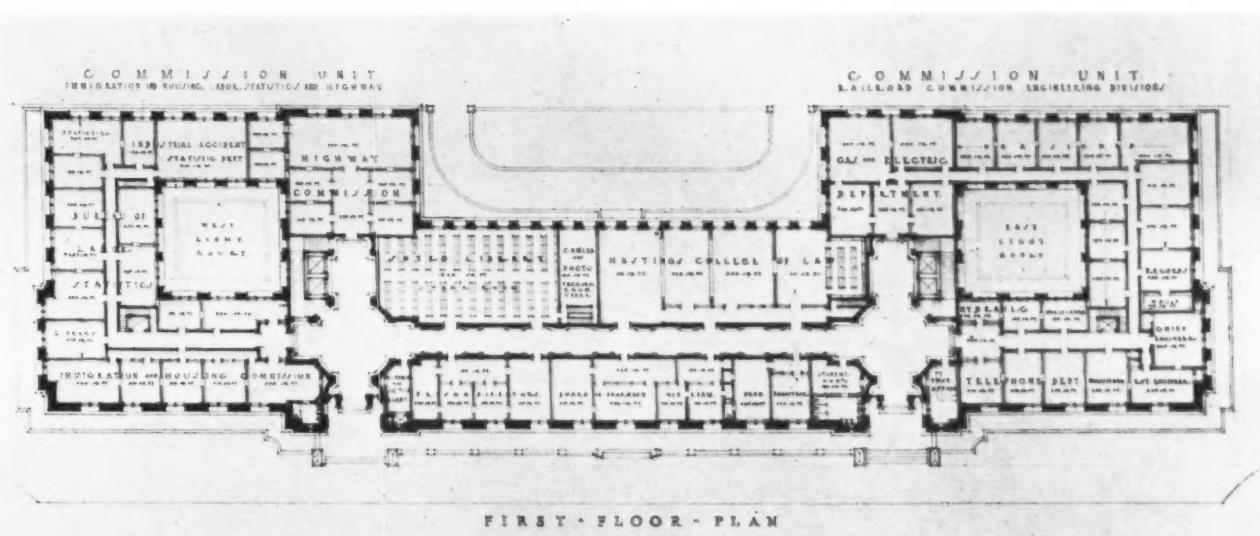
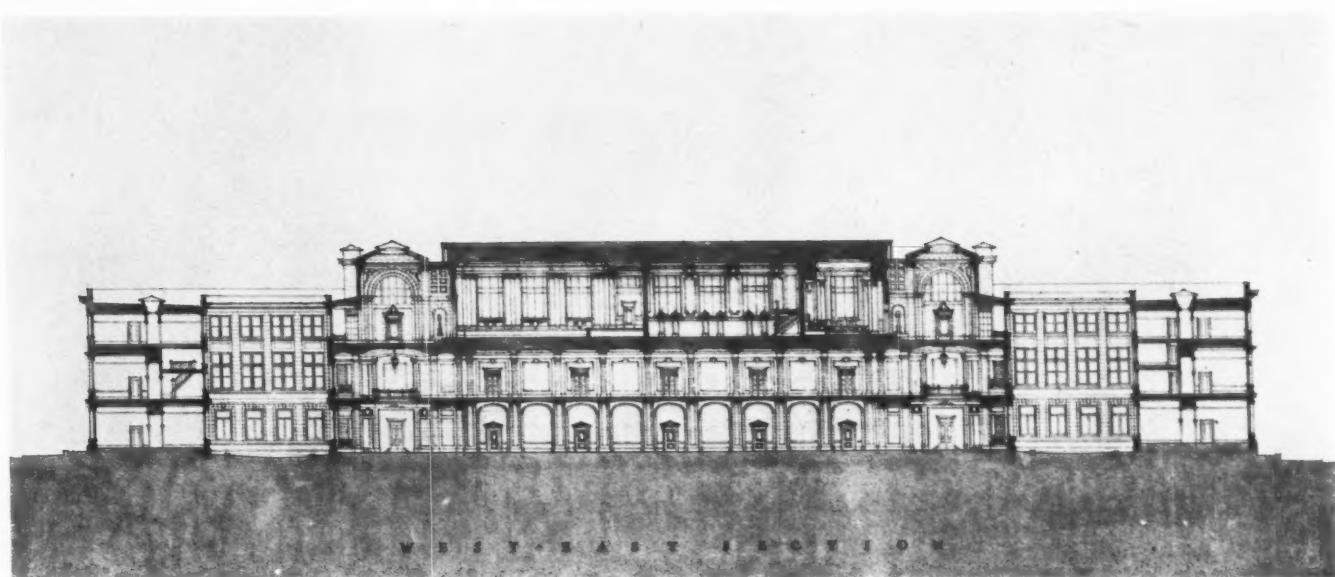
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCHGROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCH

BAKEWELL & BROWN, ARCHITECTS

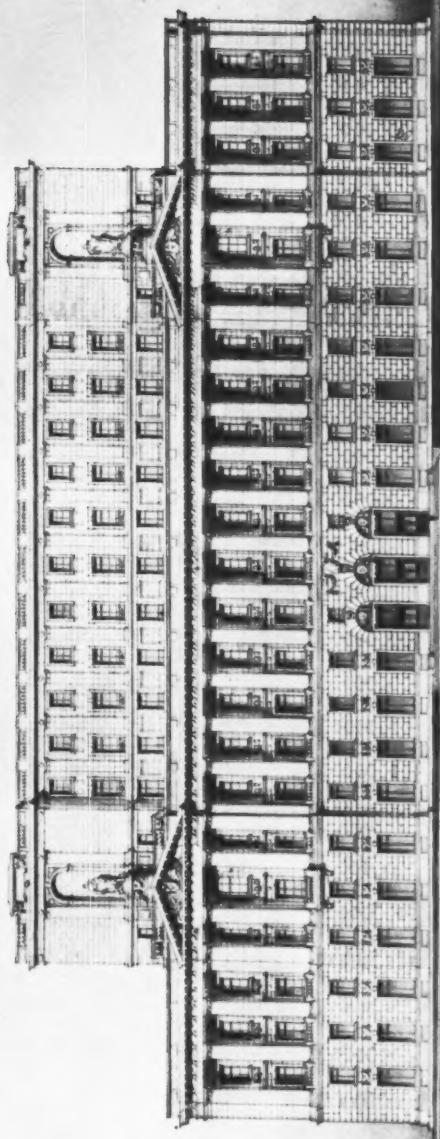


SAN FRANCISCO-STATE-BUILDING-COMPETITION

WILLIAM C. HAYS, ARCHITECT



WILLIAM C. HAYS ARCHITECT



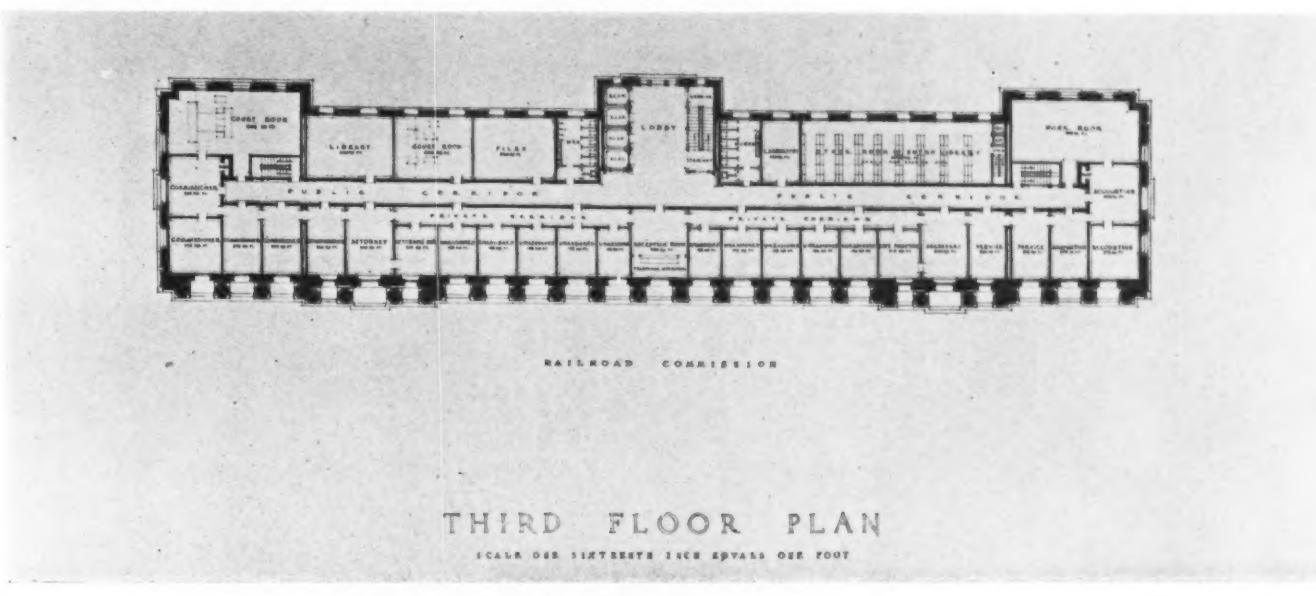
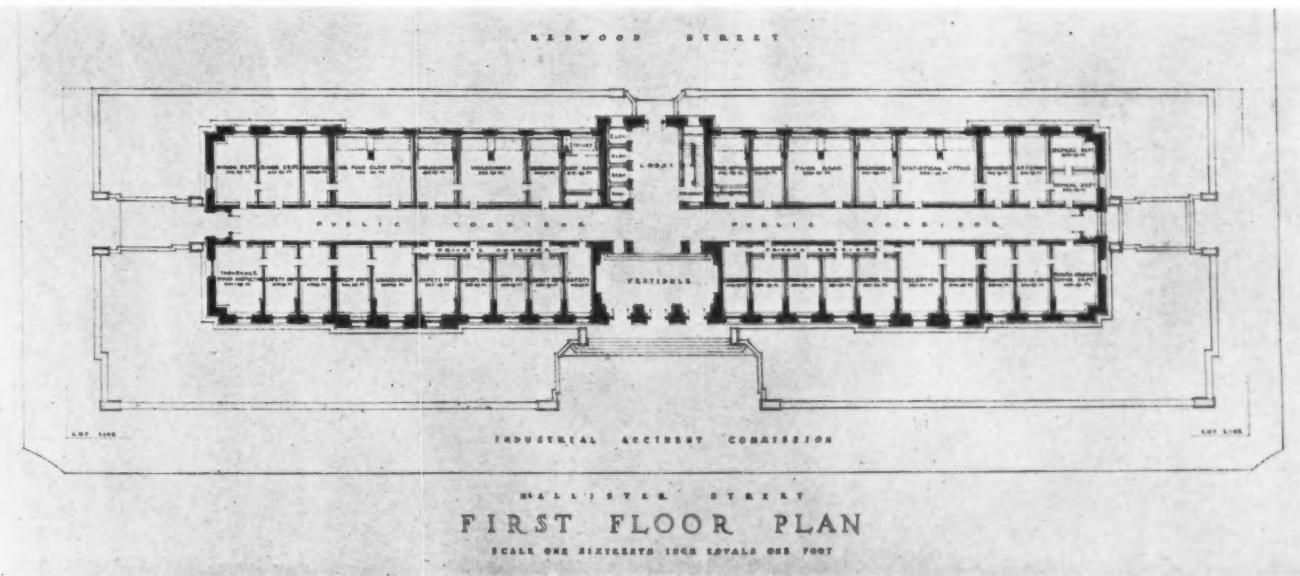
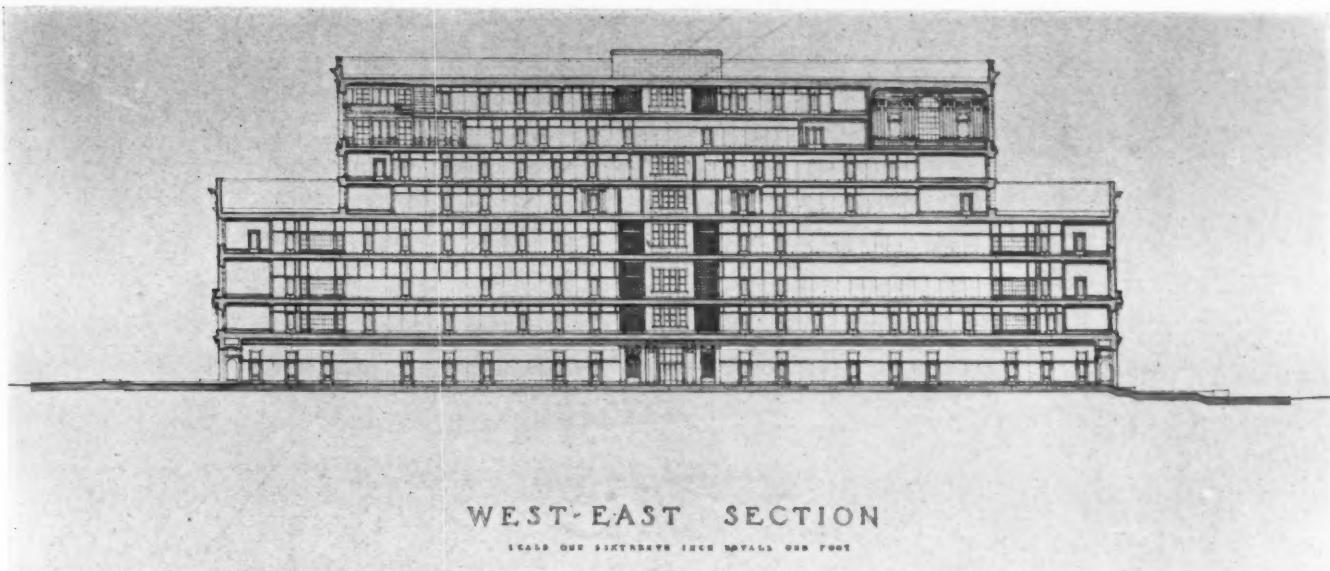
SOUTH ELEVATION

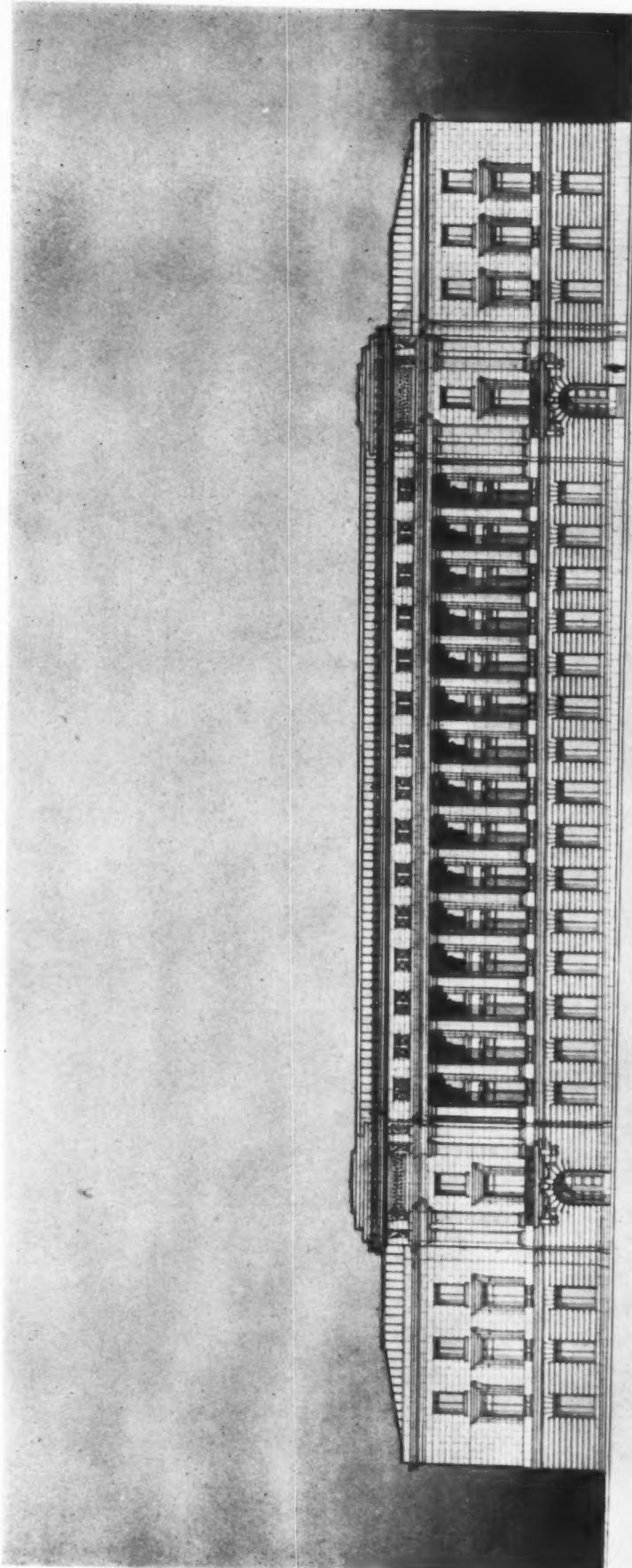
SCALE ONE SIXTEENTH INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

SAN FRANCISCO - STATE - BUILDING - COMPETITION

LEWIS P. HOBART, ARCHITECT



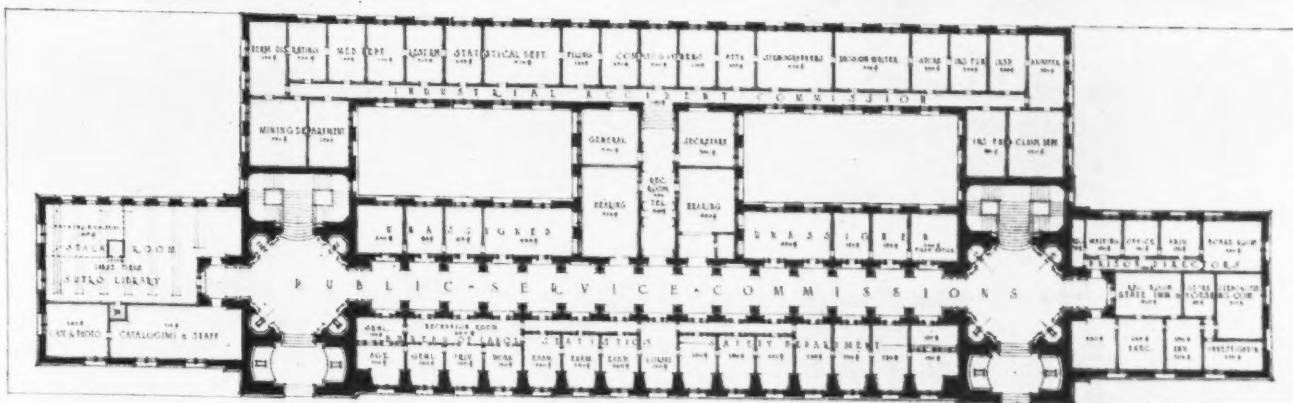
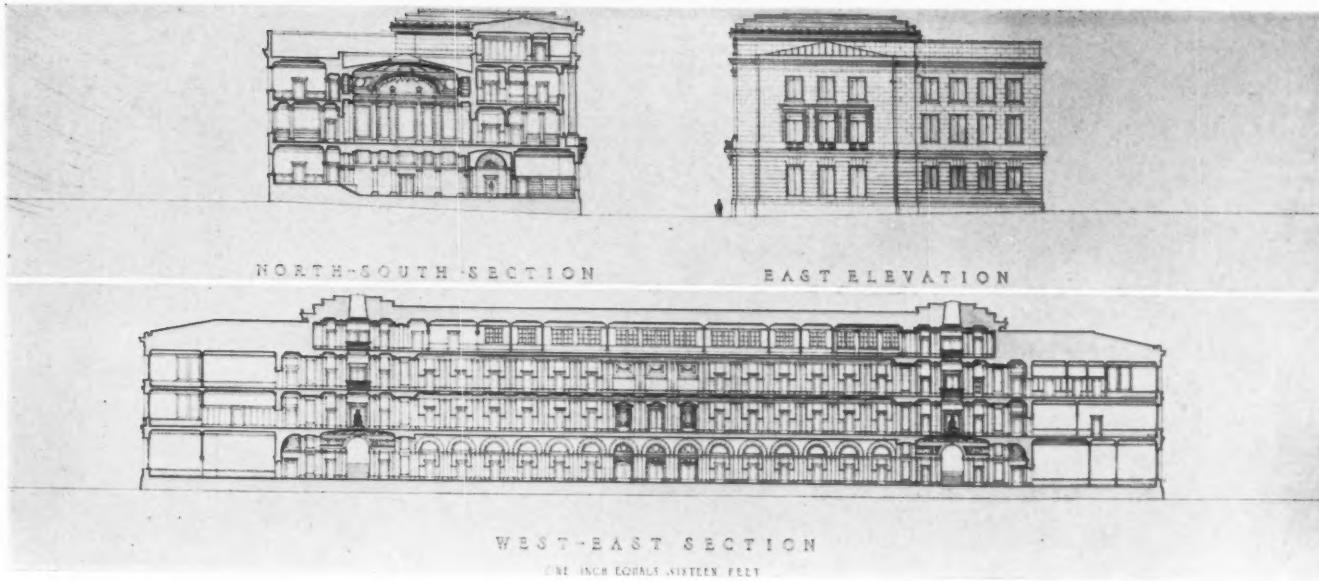




SOUTH ELEVATION
ONE INCH EQUALS SIXTEEN FEET

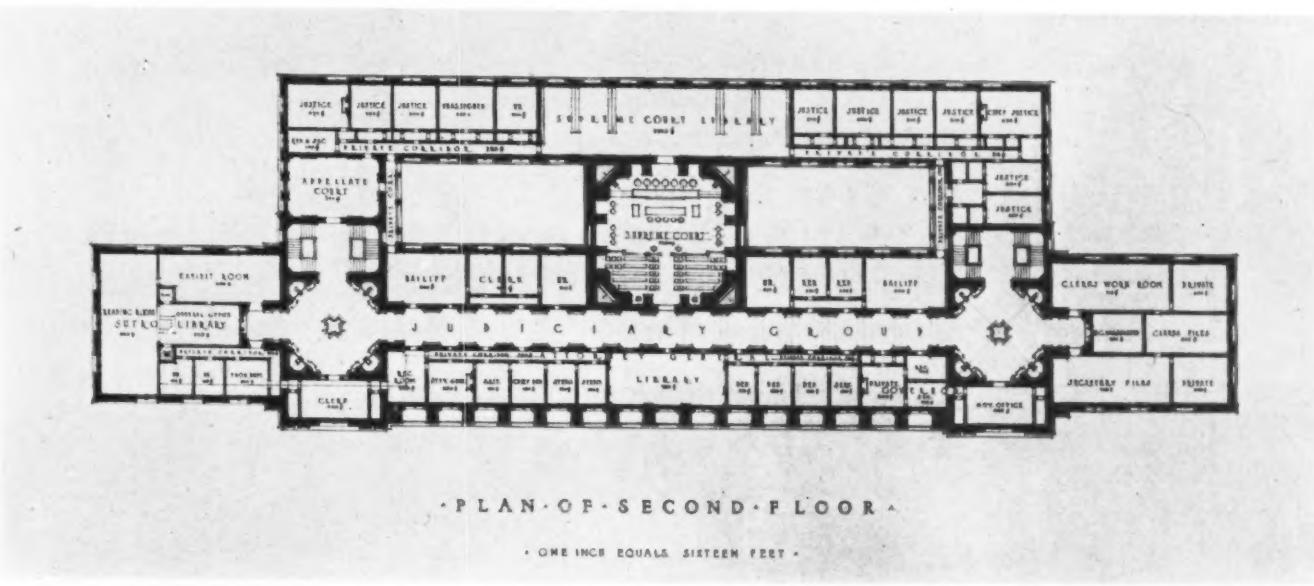
SAN FRANCISCO STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

F. J. DELONGCHAMPS, ARCHITECT



• PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR •

ONE INCH EQUALS SIXTEEN FEET



• PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR •

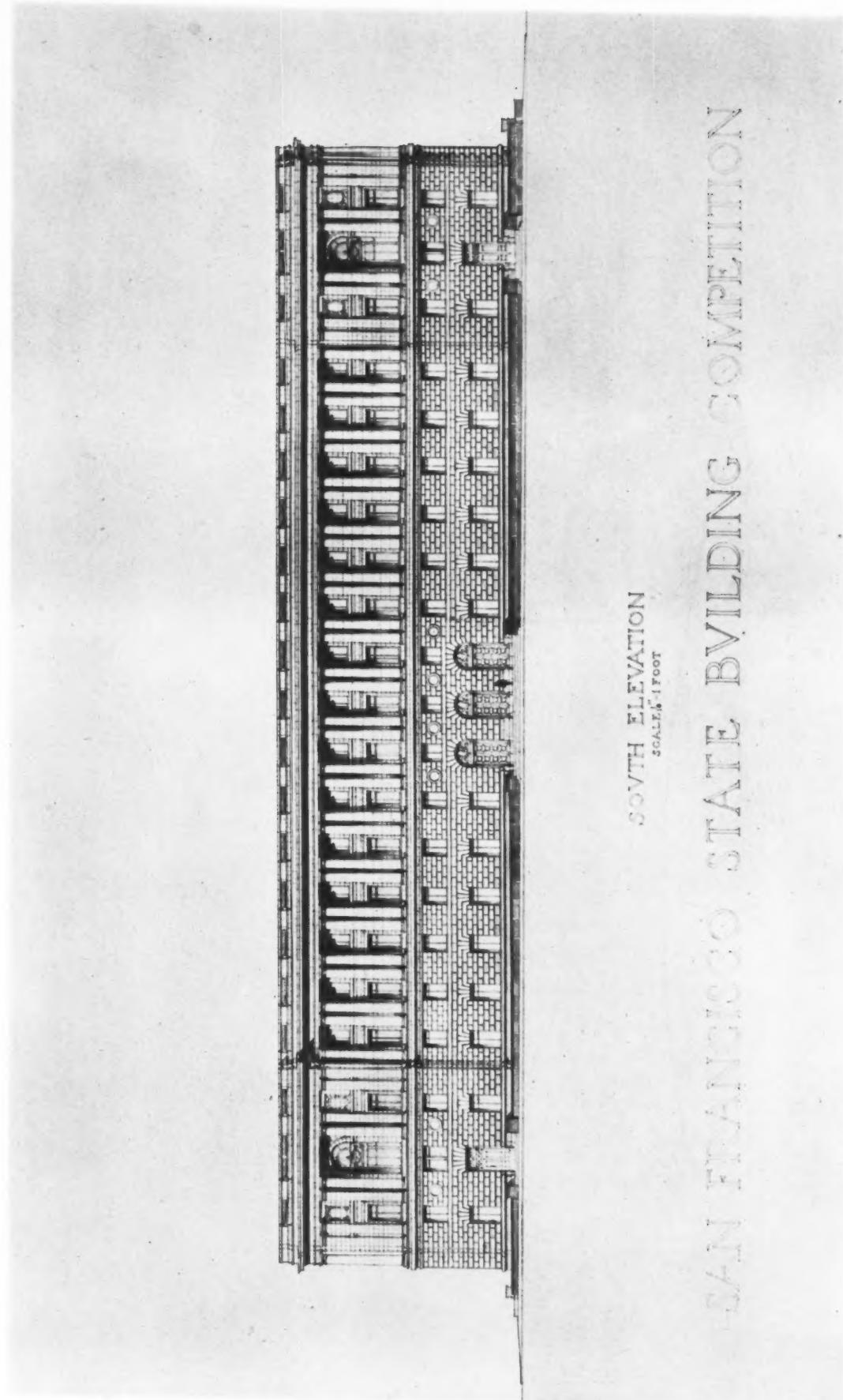
ONE INCH EQUALS SIXTEEN FEET

F. J. DELONGCHAMPS, ARCHITECT

THE ARCHITECT

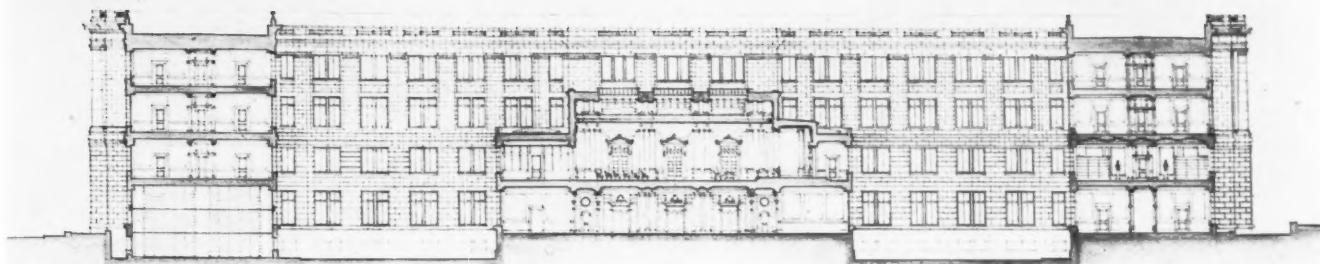
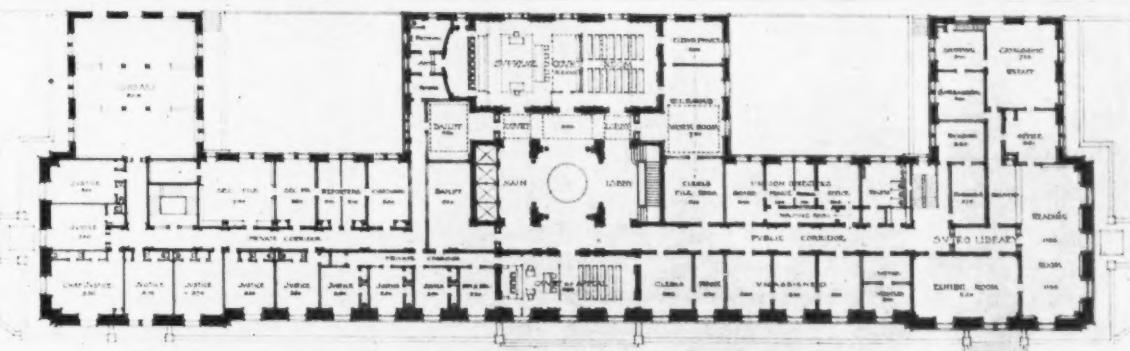
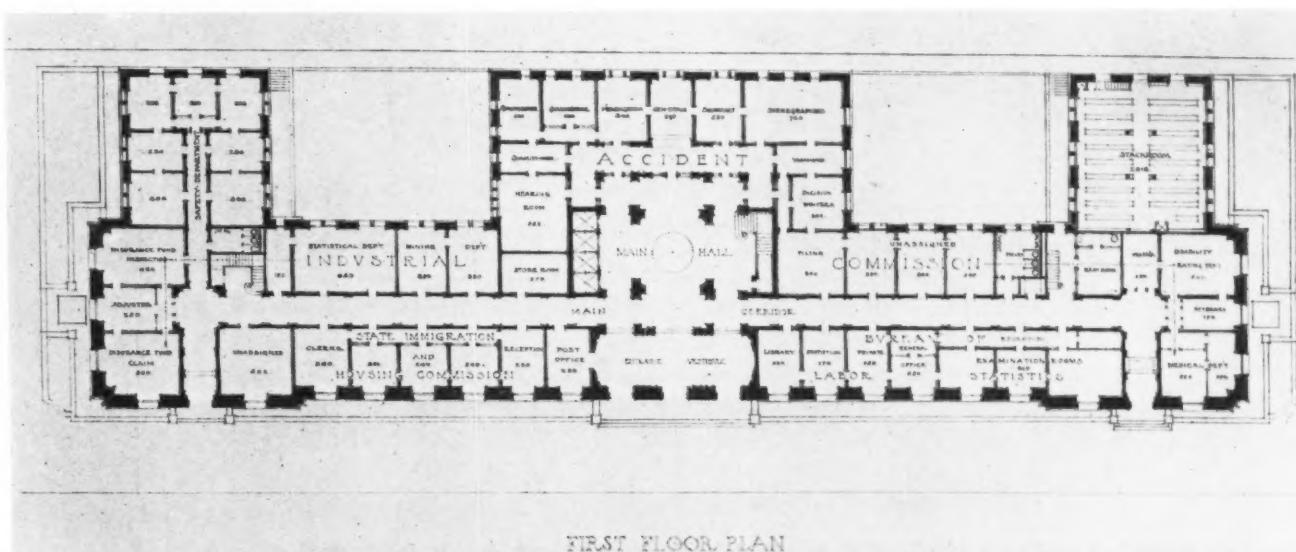
VOL. XIII. NO. 3

PLATE 51



MISSOURI STATE BUILDING COMPETITION

LORING P. RIXFORD AND JOHN BAUR, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

WEST EAST SECTION
SCALE 1-100 FEETSECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1-100 FEET

LORING P. RIXFORD AND JOHN BAUR, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

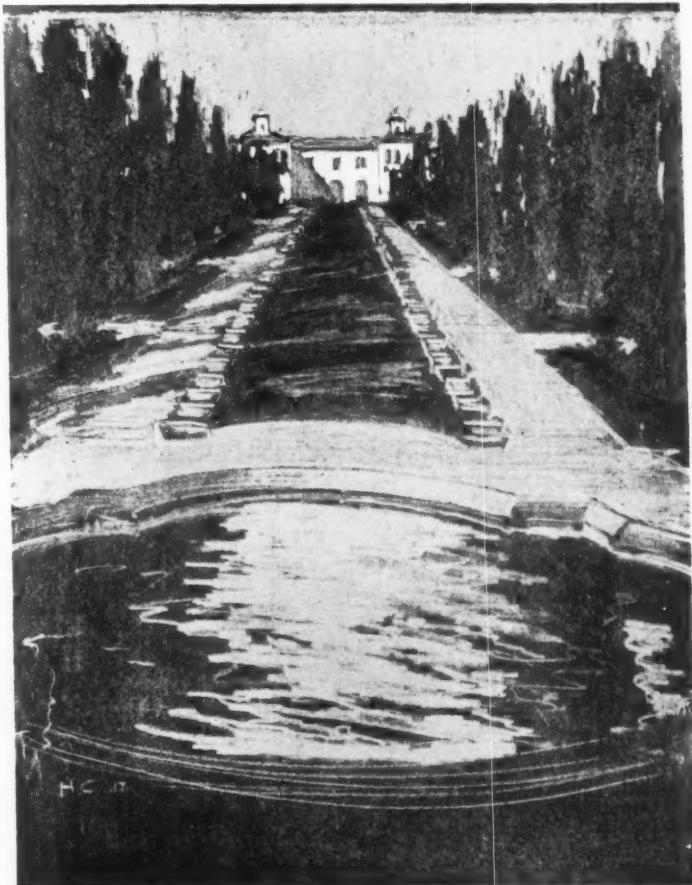
Architectural Rendering

(Continued from page 152)

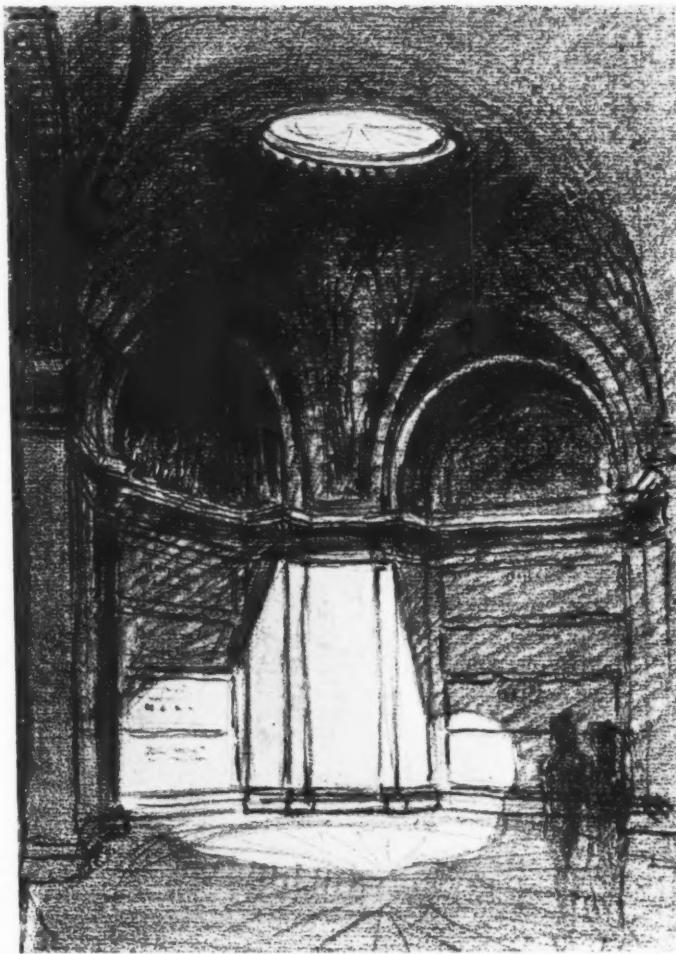
works. These are unsatisfactory, as the white plaster has such high reflective powers that it kills the intensity of the shadows unless in the direct sun, where it of course becomes too dazzling. There is no reason why such models should not be painted a warm gray of about the color of Bedford stone, provided the material has not already been decided upon. A conventionalized blue-gray neutral tone slightly darker than the general color of the building applied to all the windows will give a successful effect of realism.

Models were used by the old Gothic architects in the days before perspective was understood; in fact, Michael Angelo drew a remarkable-looking perspective of the dome of St. Peter's, which shows a very childish conception of how the circles of the dome at different elevations would vanish.

As a final suggestion, aside from all sordid commercial consideration, the facility of expression by drawing is as necessary to the architect as the facility to play some musical instrument is to a composer, or what writing is to a poet. Some one may be employed to do any of these things for the creator, but the work lacks that intimacy obtained by direct transmission and must take on something foreign from the interpreter. Again, there is a great relief to be found by those numerous wretched but talented architects



CRAYON DRAWING BY HARRISON CLARK -- WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS



CRAYON DRAWING BY HARRISON CLARK -- WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

who, unable to land a job, possibly by virtue of their being talented, may give vent to their stored-up ideas by making imaginary studies, which are indeed of value—for instance, Blondel.

Exhibit of State Competition Plans

In looking for a convenient place to show the eight sets of plans which had been in competition for the San Francisco State Building, the choice of the Building Material Exhibit quarters was a logical one.

Located at the corner of O'Farrell and Stockton Streets, the exhibit was accessible to many thousands during the ten days it lasted, and was so successful and aroused such general interest that probably these rooms will be used for this purpose frequently. In fact, a sort of "Spring Fashion Show" is now being planned, of sketches and photographs for residential work, to be held some time in May.

Incidentally, the surrounding permanent exhibits of modern appliances, conveniences and materials prove to be extremely interesting to those who are interested in comfort and beauty—which applies to most of us. To be sure, the exhibits are not confined to domestic matters or materials by any means, but that enlarges the area of interest for the visitors.



Detail of Garvey Avenue Grammar School, Alhambra, Cal. -- Two coats of "Bay State Coating" applied -- Allison & Allison, Architects



Detail, residence of Architect Elmer Grey, Pasadena, Cal. "Bay State Coating" applied.

Adding Beauty to Concrete

By A. M. MACMURRAY

THIS is the age of concrete. Out of the earth man takes various substances, and, mixing them, makes a stone stronger and more enduring than nature's own marble and granite. This is concrete.

The popularity of concrete has been phenomenal. Its strength and durability are not its only virtues. Perhaps even more valuable than these, is the fact that it is easily fashioned into every conceivable form and design. It enables the builder in modern days to reproduce architecture of antiquity with ease and accuracy.

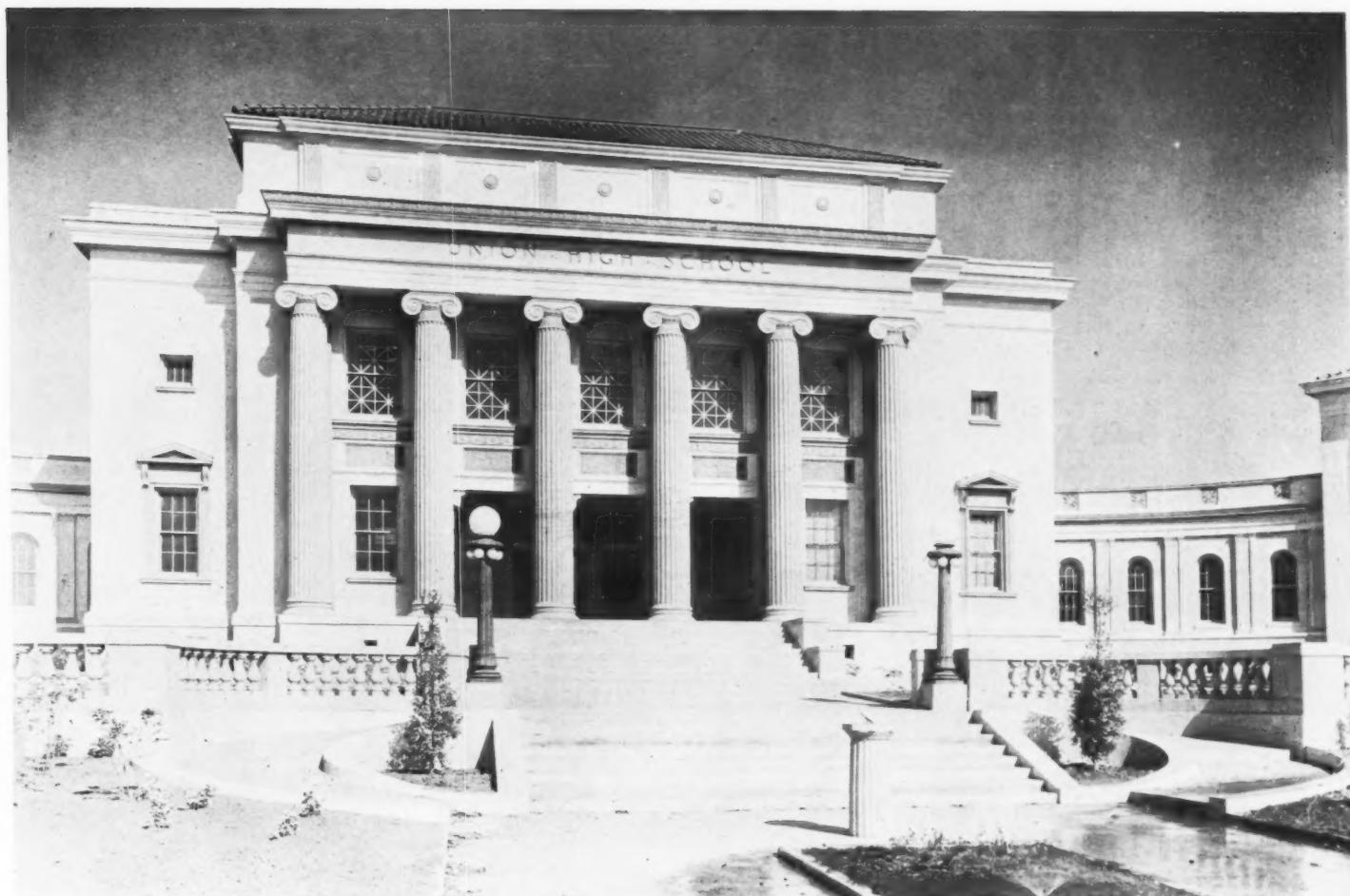
Concrete has proved itself the only material for the construction of great engineering projects. It has made possible greater bridges, higher skyscrapers and larger water reservoirs. More and more, it is superseding natural stone for the building of homes and bungalows, mills and factories. For concrete has the elements which are required in the modern structure; it lends itself to beauty and design, it is economical, it is clean and fire-resisting, it will stand for ages.

It is not far wrong to say that the economy and possibilities of concrete are responsible for its increasing popularity. The demand for it will be even greater as it becomes more generally understood that the only drawbacks are easily corrected. These drawbacks are the fact that concrete has an unattractive, monotonous, blue-gray tone and that it has a tendency to absorb moisture.

Frequently, especially if the concrete used in the building was made in two or more "batches," the surface has an unsightly blotchy appearance. This is particularly evident after a storm. In time, an unprotected concrete surface shows hair-cracks.

In order to correct these defects, various means have been tried. The ordinary lead-and-oil paints are out of the question, because of the peculiar action of the alkali in the concrete on the oil in paint.

Of the various coatings which have come on the market from time to time, that manufactured by Wadsworth, Howland & Co., of Boston, finds favor



Redondo Union High School, showing effective application of "Bay State Coating" -- Allison & Allison, Architects

with architects and builders. For sixteen years this Cement Coating — has proved its suitability for con-coating — which is known as Bay State Brick and crete work. This coating contains no oil which alkali affects, and it dries as part of the surface, thus preserving the distinctive texture of concrete and stucco. Architects appreciate the fact that it is manufactured in a variety of pleasing tints, and it therefore enlarges the field of architectural design.

While beauty of design is one of the chief factors in home building, the protective value of Bay State

Coating is also important. This coating lasts as long as concrete itself, and makes a wall absolutely impervious. Neither rain nor snow can seep through, and the result is dry interiors. This is especially advantageous in construction of factories and warehouses, but it is no less important in residence and bungalow.

Several Los Angeles buildings are illustrated here-with, showing how Bay State Coating transforms the vision of the architect into a masterpiece of architecture. It adds beauty and permanence to the strength and charm of man-made stone.

"Beauty to most people consists not in design, but in what they call 'style,' and style changes as quickly as fashion in dress. Thus people get a notion that high finish is inartistic, as it is when it is finish for the sake of finish; they suppose that there is some mysterious virtue in the roughness of peasant art; and they will buy objects in which this roughness is imitated for commercial purposes, objects that are merely badly made. . . .

"Good design and good workmanship produce beauty in all objects of use. That is the common sense of the matter. But human beings never attain

to common sense unless they aim at something beyond it. There must be a kind of religion of workmanship, if workmanship is to be good; and a religion of design, if there is to be good design. It never is good unless both designer and workman do their best for the sake of doing it. What we need most now is this religion; and we need a condition of things, a relation of all the parties concerned, in which it will be possible to do good work for the sake of doing it. When we have that we shall have art soon enough. And it is not an impossible or unnatural relation."—CLUTTON BROCK in *The Architectural Review*, London.

COMPETITION FOR A SMALL HOUSE AND GARAGE

To be Built of Brick and Other Clay Products

FIRST PRIZE \$500.00
 SECOND PRIZE \$300.00
 THIRD PRIZE \$150.00

Mentions;
Competition Closes
June 1, 1917

FOURTH PRIZE \$100.00
 FIFTH PRIZE \$50.00
 SIXTH PRIZE \$50.00

Competition open to all Architects and Draughtsmen on the Pacific Coast

PROGRAM

THE problem is a small detached house and accompanying garage suitable to the climatic and landscape conditions of California. The outer walls of both buildings shall be designed for brick construction, trimmed with brick or terra cotta and to have an air space in the walls. The foundations are to be designed for brick and the roofs are to be covered with clay tile.

SITE

The house is to be built upon a level lot in a town or suburb of a large city. The width of the lot is to be not less than 50 feet nor more than 100 feet, with a depth not exceeding 150 feet.

REQUIREMENTS OF HOUSE

The house shall contain an entrance hall, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantries, porches, etc., three main bed rooms with two bath rooms and two sleeping porches. There will also be one other sleeping room and bath for servant.

REQUIREMENTS OF GARAGE

The garage shall be provided to accommodate one machine, wash rack, etc.

COSTS

The total cost of house exclusive of the land shall not exceed \$8,500.00, which shall include excavating, heating, plumbing, lighting fixtures, etc., but exclude planting or gardening effect.

The total cost of the garage shall not exceed \$750.

CUBIC CONTENTS

Houses of this type of construction have been built in this section of the country at a cost of 25 cents per cubic foot, and this rate shall be taken as the basis for

computing the cost, and no design whose cubical contents shall exceed 34,000 cubic feet will be considered. Porches and verandas are to be figured separately at one-fourth of their total cubage and their cost is to be included in the total cost of the house.

The garage shall be figured at 18 cents per cubic foot.

MEASUREMENTS

The measurements for computing the contents of both buildings must be taken from the outside of the exterior walls and from the basement floor level, if any, of the house, to one-half the average height of the roof. If only a portion of the basement is excavated below the house, then the measurement for the unexcavated portion shall be taken from a two-foot level below the first floor line.

The measurements for the garage shall be taken from the floor line, to one-half the average height of the roof.

DRAWINGS REQUIRED

There are to be two sheets of drawings. On the first sheet a pen and ink perspective of the house without wash or color, drawn at a scale of four feet to one inch; a detail of the front entrance at a scale of three-fourths inch to one foot, with other details if desired; and a pen and ink perspective of garage at a scale of four feet to one inch.

On the second sheet a plan of the first floor, and, if used, the basement and second floor, at a scale of eight feet to one inch; a section at a scale of three-fourths inch to one foot showing the construction of exterior walls with cornice; and schedule of cubage. In connection with the plan of the first floor, show the development of the whole lot in reference to the placing of the house and garage, the paths and planting. This plan is to be rendered in India ink wash. No color allowed. The cut of walls on the plan of the building will be blocked in solid. Both drawings to have the title, "Competition for a Small Brick House and Garage."

PROGRAM --- BRICK HOUSE AND GARAGE COMPETITION

SIZE OF DRAWINGS

The size of both sheets is to be 20 inches by 26 inches, with a border line drawn one inch from the edge. The paper is to be white and not mounted. Tracing paper not allowed. All drawings shall be delivered flat without any mark of identification and shall be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, on the outside of which shall be lettered "The Architect," 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the title, "Competition Drawing for a Small Brick House." The wrapper shall contain with the drawings a sealed envelope, enclosing the name and address of the Competitor.

DELIVERY OF DRAWINGS

The drawings shall be delivered flat to "The Architect," 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, California, not later than 12 noon upon the first day of June, 1917. Any questions must be sent before April 1st to "The Architect," and answers, will be published in the April issue.

The designs shall be judged by a jury of three members of the Architectural Profession,—one from the San Francisco Chapter of the A. I. A., one from the Southern Chapter of the A. I. A., and one from the San Francisco Architectural Club.

First consideration will be given to appropriateness of design in an aesthetic sense to the material employed, and its fitness for location and environment in California.

Second, excellence in plan.

Drawings which do not reach the requirements of the program will not be considered.

The prize drawings are to become the property of "The Architect" and the right is reserved to publish or exhibit all or any of the others.

The full name and address of the designer will be given in connection with each design published.

For the design placed first there will be given a prize of \$500; second, \$300; third, \$150; fourth, \$100; fifth \$50; and sixth, \$50.

NOTICE

The competition is open to all Architects and Draftsmen on the Pacific Coast. The prize and mentioned drawings will be published in "The Architect," with the criticisms of the Jury.

The competition is possible through the courtesy of the Editor of "The Architect." It is conducted under the patronage of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the San Francisco Architectural Club.

The generous donations made by the following manufacturers of clay products have made these prizes possible:

Alberhill Coal and Clay Company, Los Angeles
 Brick Builders' Bureau, San Francisco
 Brick Manufacturers' Association, San Francisco
 Fresno Brick and Tile Company, Fresno
 Gladding, McBean & Co., San Francisco
 Los Angeles Brick Company, Los Angeles
 Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, Los Angeles
 N. Clark & Sons, San Francisco
 Pacific Sewer Pipe Company, Los Angeles
 Richmond Pressed Brick Works, Richmond, Cal.
 Simons Brick Company, Los Angeles
 Standard Brick Company, Los Angeles
 Steiger Terra Cotta & Pottery Works, San Francisco
 The K. & K. Brick Company, Los Angeles

The aim of this competition is to create a sustained interest in the building of artistic and practical brick houses of moderate cost, and to demonstrate that houses built of these materials cost little more than those built of wood.

Competition approved by the San Francisco Sub-Committee of the American Institute of Architects.

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AUBURN, WASHINGTON

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THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XIII

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1917

NO 3

Editorial.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 1126

THE architectural profession within the State of California, being deeply sensible of its responsibility to the public for the safety and general character of its buildings, and seeking to maintain a high standard of performance on the part of its members as a safeguard to life and to the important financial, technical, and aesthetic interests intrusted to it, presents to the Legislature, Assembly Bill No. 1126 as a substitute for the present statute entitled, "An Act to regulate the practice of Architecture, approved March 23, 1901."

There are two leading questions that may arise in the layman's mind concerning such a public safety measure as here presented, and which may be summed up as follows:

First, What is the necessity for such a measure? And second, Will the measure, if enacted into law, provide the most effective means of attaining the end sought?

Under the first question, the following relevant facts may be stated: California is subject to earthquake conditions, making it imperative that all buildings used daily by the public be so designed and constructed as to insure absolutely their inherent safety.

Casual observation will convince one familiar with building design and construction that many buildings in California are dangerously lacking in that factor of safety required to meet normal conditions, much less the abnormal conditions that may be here imposed at any time without warning, and it is with a view to forestalling catastrophe that the architects advocate a reasonable and logical statute, requiring those who shall be intrusted with designing and superintending buildings in which the public safety is involved to prove before a competent State Board of Examiners that they are qualified to predetermine mathematically the strength and stability of their structures. The statute expressly exempts certain classes of buildings in which the public safety element does not enter, such as one-family residences, shops, out-buildings, mining and oil field structures, and other kindred buildings of a temporary character.

Concerning the second question, the fact is well known to the profession that the present statute fails to accomplish its purposes because of a clause under Section 5, which reads as follows: "provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from making plans for his own buildings, or from furnishing plans or other data for buildings for other persons, provided the person so furnishing such plans or data shall fully inform the person for whom such plans or data are furnished that he, the person furnishing such plans, is not a certificated architect."

The two reasonable methods of bettering building conditions and accomplishing the purposes sought, which invited the attention of those who have been deeply studying the subject, were, first, a State-wide building code, and second, the determination of competency by examination.

The framing of a State-wide building code and practical methods of enforcing it appeared to be a gigantic undertaking, cumbersome and expensive, requiring, as it would, State appropriation for its formulation and administration, and withal, a solution illogical, in that it sought to catch the trouble instead of to prevent it. The former method was more generally advocated by civil and structural engineers, who through commendable loyalty to their societies' ethics fundamentally oppose any form of licensing on the part of their members, but they are far from unanimous on this viewpoint.

The proposers of the new law have taken the stand that a public safety measure to be effective must be sufficiently broad to compass all classification of buildings wherein public safety might be involved, and to bring within its jurisdiction all those engaged in designing, specifying and superintending such building operations under whatever professional title they may be operating.

The proposers have gone at the source of the trouble, choosing a more workable plan, the second method, that of State examination whereby the qualifications of practitioners shall be predetermined.

Being fully aware that the aesthetic interest attaching to buildings, though highly important, is not essential to the safety of the public in the use of buildings, therefore propose a statute contemplating two classes of certificates. First, to design, specify and superintend building operations, and second, to practice architecture, requiring proof of the qualifications of the applicant for the former certificate as follows:

(a) His technical knowledge of building materials, their strength and use in practical construction, and his ability to compute mathematically the strength and stresses in materials and structures, and to design buildings so as to insure inherent stability and strength in all their parts, and to meet the contingencies and problems of construction and public safety that arise in the erection of buildings.

(b) His theoretical and practical knowledge of sanitation as applied to buildings, and his ability to design plumbing systems therein.

(c) His knowledge of the theory and design of heating and ventilation of buildings, and his practical understanding of the various systems in use.

(d) His knowledge of stereotomy.

(e) His knowledge of electrical terms and systems, and his practical understanding thereof as applied to ordinary use in buildings.

(f) His knowledge of fire protection of buildings.

(g) His knowledge of specification work.

(h) His general education and knowledge of architectural terms, together with his character and fitness for certificate.

This class of certificate refers particularly to the public safety element in building, and is a guarantee to the public that he who holds such certificate is amply qualified to design safe and sanitary buildings.

Those who aspire to practice the profession of architecture shall be examined in all subjects leading to the above-mentioned certificate to design and superintend the construction of buildings, and in addition thereto shall pass satisfactory examination in the following subjects:

(i) Architectural design.

(j) History of architecture.

(k) Free-hand drawing.

(l) History of ornament.

(m) Shades and shadows and the use of color.

The committee respectfully solicits a careful analysis by the public of the statute as finally amended, and believes it to be worthy of most careful consideration and the unqualified support of every citizen of the State. It deprives no one of the right to design and superintend buildings, or to practice architecture, who is properly qualified to pass reasonable examinations before a State Board of Examiners duly authorized and amply qualified to conduct such examinations.—J. E. ALLISON.



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Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Edgar A. Mathews, 251 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, A. R. Walker, 1402 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday; except July and August at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Charles H. Bebb, Seattle.



First Vice-President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma. Third Vice-President, L. L. Rand, Spokane. Secretary, J. C. Coté, Seattle. Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle. Counsel, Charles H. Alden. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Board of Directors for One Year—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

A largely attended luncheon and special meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Palace Hotel, this date, March 1st.

Present at meeting were: Edgar A. Mathews, President; Sylvain Schnaittacher, Vice-President; W. B. Faville, G. A. Wright, Trustees; Morris M. Bruce, Secretary; J. Bakewell, B. J. Joseph, Walter Parker, Harris Allen, W. H. Weeks, Albert Schroeffer, H. C. Smith, William Mooser, J. S. Fairweather, B. S. Hirshfeld, W. H. Crim, August Headman, Geo. Rushford, E. S. Antonovich, Chas. H. Cheney, W. T. Steilberg, G. A. Applegarth, E. G. Bolles, E. J. Vogel, W. G. Mitchell, J. D. Hatch, W. G. Corlett, E. L. Norberg, Arthur Scholze, J. Lofquist; and Edwin Bergstrom, of Southern California Chapter.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, There have appeared in the public press of the city within the last few days certain statements purporting to emanate from the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, criticizing the recent competition for the State Building in the San Francisco Civic Center; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in special meeting assembled on the 1st day of March, 1917, hereby denies these certain statements as emanating from this Chapter, and furthermore endorses the conduct of this competition and expresses the utmost confidence in the integrity of the award.

And furthermore, thanking the Governor, Board of Control as represented by John Francis Neylan, its President; the State Building Commission, consisting of Governor Johnson, Chief Justice Angelotti, Attorney General Webb; also State Architect George B. McDougall and the architectural members of the jury, James Reid, Robert Farquhar and Edgar A. Mathews, for their efforts in inaugurating and conducting this competition to a successful conclusion.

IN THE MATTER OF THE "ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER"

A letter, a copy of one sent by Mr. F. W. Jones, editor of the *Architect and Engineer*, to the Southern California Chapter A. I. A. relative to various matters in which the San Francisco Chapter A. I. A. was interested and particularly to the State Building Competition, was read by Mr. W. B. Faville. The following resolution was offered by Mr. William Mooser and unanimously carried:

WHEREAS, Mr. F. W. Jones, editor of the *Architect and Engineer*, has sent a defamatory and threatening letter to the Southern California Chapter A. I. A., casting reflections on the integrity of the conduct of the State Building Competition and threatening reprisals on this San Francisco Chapter on account of its having made another publication its official organ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. F. W. Jones in sending said defamatory and threatening letter, be and is hereby severely condemned; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to those interested in the building industry, also to the General Contractors' Association, Builders' Exchange and to all kindred associations and to the San

Francisco branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and also to the Southern California Chapter, the Oregon Chapter and Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The State Commission of Immigration and Housing of California invited the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects, together with a number of other organizations having to do with architecture, housing, building, realty, engineering, city planning and with the operation of hotels and tenement houses and with the accredited representatives from the fourteen largest cities in the State, to participate in a State housing institute, which would hold a series of conferences for the purpose of studying the housing problems in all their phases and to discuss the best methods not only of remedying present conditions, but of providing for the welfare of our future citizens; and

WHEREAS, Several meetings have been held during the past year in various parts of the State, in which meetings several of the organizations and representatives from the various cities have participated together with health and building commissioners, social and communal workers and others interested in the subject; and

WHEREAS, As a result of these various meetings, three uniform, reasonable and logical housing bills have been formulated and introduced in the Legislature, to be acted upon at the second session of the said Legislature during the months of March and April of this year; and

WHEREAS, This Chapter earnestly believes that the enactment of these bills into laws will subserve the best interests of all concerned in the matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in special session assembled, March 1, 1917, does heartily endorse the work of the State Housing Institute and earnestly recommends and urges the California Legislature to enact the said three proposed housing bills into law; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this Chapter, and that copies thereof be sent to the State Housing Institute, the Governor of the State of California, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the presiding officer of the Assembly; also that a copy thereof be sent to the chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine of the Senate and of the Assembly.

(Signed) ALBERT SCHROEPFER, Chairman.

(Signed) WILLIAM MOOSER.

RESOLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT OF CITY PLANNING BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE

WHEREAS, The Architects, perhaps more than any other profession or group of citizens, are continually brought in contact with property sorely depreciated and most difficult to improve for lack of proper city planning; and

WHEREAS, Senator S. C. Evans, of Riverside, former president of the League of California Municipalities and ex-Mayor of Riverside, has introduced into the Legislature the following constitutional amendment and bills:



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Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16—For the submission again of the constitutional amendment granting cities the public acquisition power, commonly known as "Excess Condemnation";

Senate Bill 430—An act authorizing city councils to zone or district the city for the segregation of industry business, apartments, flats and single family residence upon the report of the City Planning Commission and providing a procedure therefor;

Senate Bill 431—An enabling act providing procedure whereby cities may establish building set-back lines;

Senate Bill 405—An act providing for the establishment of a City Planning Bureau under the Commission of Immigration and Housing to keep the Commission of the State informed of City Planning progress, methods and improvements; and

WHEREAS, These bills were introduced at the urgent request and with the full backing of the California Conference on City Planning and the League of California Municipalities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects hereby strongly endorses each one of these measures because it feels that they are essential to proper city planning not only in San Francisco, but throughout the State of California, that they will greatly strengthen and make more useful to the people the work of city planning commissions and thereby make our cities much better places to live and work in; and be it further

Resolved, That the architects earnestly request their following representatives and organizations of the city for similar purposes to use every endeavor to secure the passage of this legislation at this session and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to each of them as follows:

State Senators from this District; Assemblymen from this District; His Excellency, Governor Hiram W. Johnson; His Excellency, Lieutenant-Governor John B. Stevens; Senator Edward J. Tyrrell, chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the Senate; Senator S. C. Evans; Secretary California Conference on City Planning; the Board of Supervisors.

Unanimously endorsed by the Chapter, March 1, 1917.
Introduced by Chas. H. Cheney and William Mooser.

RESOLUTION BY WILLIAM MOOSER

WHEREAS, In the past there have been many buildings erected in the State of California, the construction of which is not compatible with public safety, and it is mainly because of extravagance of materials used therein that accidents have not been more frequent; and

WHEREAS, In only a few of our larger cities is there any attempt made to investigate the safety of the design of such buildings before their erection, and in many instances such inspection is perfunctory; and

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The 104th meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Jonathan Club, on Tuesday, February 13, 1917.

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 p. m. by President J. E. Allison. The following members were present: J. E. Allison, J. C. Austin, J. J. Backus, J. J. Blick, Geo. Edwin Bergstrom, A. M. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, John P. Kremel, A. C. Martin, S. B. Marston, Mott C. Montgomery, S. T. Norton, H. M. Patterson, Alfred W. Rea, Richard S. Requa, A. F. Rosenheim, A. R. Walker, August Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Chas. P. Houghton, former Deputy City Attorney; Harry Iles and John D. Bowler, of the *Builder and Contractor*; and W. E. Prine, of the *Southwest Contractor*.

The minutes of the 102d and 103d meetings were read, the former being approved and the latter approved as corrected.

The Board of Directors reported that at a meeting held on January 25th, letter ballots for regular membership in the Chapter of Mr. Richard S. Requa were opened and the candidate declared elected; that the application of T. C. Roberts, of Clarksdale, Arizona, was approved by the Board and the Secretary instructed to send out ballots. At a Board meeting held on February 9th, letter ballots on the candidacy of Mr. Roberts were opened, but the Board ruled that the balloting on Mr. Roberts' name was unconstitutional in view of the fact that sections of the Constitution and By-Laws preclude the consideration of applications from others than those practicing architecture under the laws of the State of California, and residing and doing business in Southern California. Recommendation was offered that the name of Mr. George H. Wyman be presented to the Chapter for election to life membership.

For the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Public Information, brief report was rendered by Mr. S. Tilden Norton and Mr. H. F. Withey.

A motion was adopted that the matter of a competition for a club building in an adjacent town be referred to the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Competitions.

For the Chapter Committee on City Planning, Mr. H. F. Withey reported on the success attending his work with the various societies in combining efforts toward the adoption of an ordinance creating a City Planning Commission.

A resolution was adopted that in view of the fact that its work had been completed, the Chapter's Special Committee on Building Companies be discharged. This resolution was adopted.

For the Chapter's Special Committee on Exhibition, Mr. A. F. Rosenheim reported one meeting held, and that indications were for a successful exhibit.

WHEREAS, As architects, we are peculiarly aware of the public danger liable to be existent in the many buildings on account of their construction, which may at any time under the peculiar natural forces which obtain in our State, result in a catastrophe; and

WHEREAS, We are certain that in the interests of public safety there should be a protection from incompetency in design and construction—a need particularly applicable to those portions of the State where no official body is competent to pass on the safety of construction methods; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Amended Assembly Bill 1126 is drawn to meet this urgent need, and the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in special meeting assembled March 1, 1917, does heartily endorse the bill and earnestly recommends and urges the California Legislature to enact the bill into law at the earliest possible date; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the Minutes of the Chapter and that copies thereof be sent to the Governor of the State of California, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and of the Assembly, to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and of the Assembly, to Mr. Harry A. Wishard at Sacramento, to the Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., and of the Society of Civil Engineers.

Dated March 1, 1917.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, *Secretary*.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Edwin Bergstrom from Mr. A. R. Walker, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects:

"Advise San Francisco Chapter that our Chapter at large representative meeting unanimously endorses Assembly Bill 1126 as amended. Legislative Committee Society of Civil Engineers recommends endorsement of measure. Builders' Exchange, representing allied building interests of Southern California, by resolution strongly endorses measure. Careful study of amended measure overcoming all opposition. We confidently anticipate San Francisco Chapter's endorsement today."

(Signed) "J. E. ALLISON, *President*;
"J. B. BACKUS, *Vice-President*
Board of Directors;
"A. R. WALKER, *Secretary*."

Subject to approval.....1917.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, *Secretary*.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

Communications were read as follows:

From C. H. Whitaker, expressing regret for his absence from this meeting.

From the Hollywood Board of Trade, requesting the attendance of a member of the Chapter at a meeting to be held by their organization on February 5th.

From Mrs. Seward A. Simons, president of the Friday Morning Club, by a resolution endorsing the creation of a City Planning Commission, and assuring the Chapter of the club's intention to co-operate.

From the Southern California Association of the American Society of Civil Engineers, unanimously approving the proposed new City Planning Ordinance.

From the Woman's Club of Hollywood, expressing regret that the policy of their club was such that they would be unable to take action for or against the proposed City Planning Ordinance.

From the Friday Morning Club, inviting the members of the Chapter to a reception held for Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wendt on Wednesday, February 28th.

From Mr. George B. Ford, chairman of the A. I. A. Town Planning Committee, seeking this Chapter's assistance in the distribution of a proposed book representing an authoritative statement on current city planning progress throughout the country. This communication was ordered referred to the Chapter's Committee on City Planning.

From E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary A. I. A., advising as to the election of Mr. O. W. Morgan to Institute membership.

From E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary A. I. A., announcing the early issuance of amended Constitution and By-Laws; advising the Chapter as to the remission of initiation fees during the year 1917; explaining the Institute Board's ruling on the proper method of Chapter endorsement for Institute membership; and requesting the Chapter to withhold any proposed amendments or revisions to Chapter Constitution and By-Laws pending a uniform form to be submitted by the Institute.

From the Employment Agencies' Association of Southern California, protesting the passage of Assembly Bill No. 9, which bill, if passed, abolishes all private employment agencies. Following the reading of the protest, together with the act, a resolution was offered by A. C. Martin, seconded by A. F. Rosenheim, that this chapter unanimously endorse the protest and the Chapter would assist in the defeat of the bill.

Under the head of new business, the name of Mr. George H. Wyman was presented to the Chapter for election to life membership. Mr. A. M. Edelman moved, duly seconded, that the Chapter's vote be unanimous and that the Secretary be ordered to cast the ballot. This resolution was adopted.

Resolution was offered by Mr. S. Tilden Norton that the name of one other Chapter member be referred to the Board for like recommendation. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. George E. Bergstrom next rendered a report on the work of the Committee on Legislation, in the framing of an amendment to the State Practice Law.

Mr. R. S. Requa, a new member from San Diego, was called upon.

Mr. H. F. Withey read a letter from Mr. Bell, executive officer of the State Housing Commission, asking for the Chapter's endorsement on the new housing bills. A resolution was offered by Mr. Withey and was unanimously carried, and such resolution was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Further resolution was offered by Mr. Withey, copies of which were to be spread upon the minutes, were to be sent to the Mayor, to the City Council, and to each of the organizations interested, endorsing the tentative draft of a city ordinance providing for the creation of a City Planning Commission. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 o'clock.

A. R. WALKER, *Secretary.*

The 105th meeting of the Southern California Chapter A. I. A. was held at the Jonathan Club on Tuesday, March 13, 1917.

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 by President J. E. Allison.

The following members were present: J. E. Allison, J. C. Austin, P. A. Eisen, A. M. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, R. C. Farrell, Elmer Grey, F. D. Hudson, John P. Kremel, A. C. Martin, S. B. Marston, Octavius Morgan, S. T. Norton, Robt. H. Orr, H. M. Patterson, A. W. Rea, R. S. Requa, A. F. Rosenheim, F. L. Stiff, A. R. Walker, August Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey, F. R. Schaefer.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. Fred C. Wheeler, City Councilman; W. E. Prine, of the *Southwest Contractor*; and William Dellamore, of the *Builder and Contractor*.

The regular order of business was set aside to permit of a lecture by Mr. Richard S. Requa, beautifully illustrated with stereopticon slides, on a "Trip through Cuba, Jamaica, and the Panama Canal Zone." This talk proved to be one of the best presented and most interesting ever rendered before the Chapter, and a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was adopted by resolution.

Following Mr. Requa's talk, the minutes of the 104th meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was deferred.

For the Committee on Entertainment, Mr. John C. Austin reported that it was the intention to hold the next meeting at some manufacturing plant and inviting the opinion of the Chapter as to the best day. Upon resolution offered, duly seconded and carried, the day was set at a convenient Saturday.

For the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Public Information, communication was read by Mr. Norton, chairman, relative to the methods used by the New York Architectural League in handling the awards of medals for meritorious work. Mr. Withey offered a resolution setting forth the purpose and methods of establishing a series of three medals to be awarded each year by the Southern California Chapter. A motion was made and duly seconded that this Chapter endorse the resolution and undertake the work. After general discussion, by consent of the seconder, this resolution was withdrawn and a motion further adopted that the matter be referred back to the committee for further report as to costs and methods to be adopted.

For the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Competitions, Mr. A. F. Rosenheim reported that information pertaining to a certain competition had thus far not been presented to the committee for investigation, and he further brought up as a matter of discussion the failure on the part of the previous Committee on Competitions to report an unapproved competition held in the Imperial Valley. Resolution was offered that this matter be again referred to the Committee on Ethics and Practice for investigation. On placing this motion before the house the resolution was lost.

For the Permanent Committee on Legislation, Mr. A. R. Walker read a brief report from the committee outlining Bill No. 1126, which had been presented to the State Legislature as a substitute for the present State Architectural Practice Law. The report also set forth the fact that Mr. George Edwin Bergstrom is in Sacramento at the present time in the interest of the measure, and endorsement had been rendered by the Master Builders' Association of Los Angeles; by the Builders' Exchange of Los Angeles, and that divided action had been taken by the engineers throughout the State, some in favor of and some strongly opposed to the measure. That endorsement by resolution had been rendered by the San Francisco Chapter A. I. A.

For the Committee on Ethics and Practice, Mr. H. M. Patterson reported that one case was under investigation, but full report would be impossible until the following meeting.

For the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Education, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. J. E. Allison announced the holding of a competition by THE ARCHITECT for a brick house and urged all the architects to arouse the interest of their draftsmen in entering.

For the Chapter Committee on City Planning, Mr. H. F. Withey reported that a campaign in the interest of the formation of a City Planning Commission was practically completed and followed with the reading of resolutions from various societies endorsing the measure, from the Mayor, and other city officials setting forth their favorable attitude.

(Continued on page 200.)



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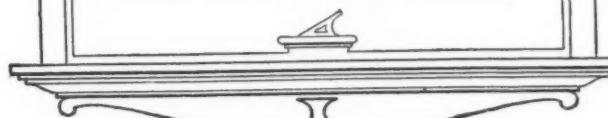
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Mr. Withey further offered a short talk on the three Senate bills and a constitutional amendment which had been offered in the interest of State-wide city planning work. Whereupon Mr. J. E. Allison introduced Mr. Fred C. Wheeler, member of the City Council, and president of the California Conference on City Planning. Mr. Wheeler briefly outlined Constitutional Amendment No. 16 and Senate Bills 430, 431 and 905, and also followed with a short talk on the State building bills, identified as Assembly Bills 50, 31 and 91.

Following Mr. Wheeler's talk, Mr. H. F. Withey offered a resolution urging the passage of these bills and endorsing them in their entirety. This resolution as drafted was unanimously endorsed and ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. A. R. Walker next offered a resolution setting forth the endorsement of the Chapter in the State Building Bills 31, 50 and 91, and this resolution was unanimously adopted; copy of which was ordered spread upon the minutes.

Communications were next read as follows:

From San Francisco Chapter A. I. A., a telegram with further reference to letter received from the *Architect and Engineer* by F. W. Jones; the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, A copy of resolution recently passed unanimously by the San Francisco Chapter condemning Mr. F. W. Jones, editor of the *Architect and Engineer*, for having written a letter to this Chapter in which certain defamatory and threatening statements were made regarding members of the San Francisco Chapter in their connection with the San Francisco State Building Competition, was received and read; be it

Resolved, That this Chapter unanimously and heartily concurs in the action taken by the San Francisco Chapter concerning the said communication; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco Chapter.

(Signed) J. E. ALLISON, President.
A. R. WALKER, Secretary.

From E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary A. I. A., advising as to the election of Mr. Reginald Johnson and Mr. W. J. Saunders to Institute membership.

From the Employment Agencies' Association expressing thanks for the Chapter's endorsement of their fight on certain legislative bill of the State Legislature.

From the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, acknowledging the receipt of the Chapter's endorsement on the housing bills.

From E. C. Kemper relative to the new Constitution and By-Laws

and the new forms of application for Institute and Associate membership.

From the State Housing Institute, signed by Mark Cohn, expressing the appreciation of the Commission in the endorsement afforded on the housing bills.

From the Builders' Exchange, acknowledging invitation to the Architectural Exhibit.

From the Board of Public Works acknowledging invitation to the Architectural Exhibit.

From the *Western Architect*, seeking the privilege of reproducing exhibition material in their publication. This communication was referred to the Exhibition Committee.

A resolution was next offered by A. R. Walker, setting forth this Chapter's complete confidence in the city officials and the City Building Ordinance Committee in their work of reframing a new ordinance and deplored the methods used by the representatives of the Metal Lath Manufacturers in the hearings of the Commission. This resolution was unanimously adopted; was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting, with copies to be sent to the various persons and organizations to be determined upon by the President and the Secretary.

The President next announced the appointment of a committee to revise the Chapter's Constitution and By-Laws, appointing to such committee: A. F. Rosenheim, S. Tilden Norton and H. F. Withey.

Mr. A. F. Rosenheim again talked on the matter of the unapproved competition wherein a Chapter member participated, and begged a reconsideration of the original motion. Motion was offered, duly seconded and carried, that the original motion be reconsidered, whereupon a further motion was offered that the entire matter be referred to the Committee on Ethics and Practice for report at the following meeting. This resolution was adopted.

Further resolution was offered by Mr. A. R. Walker, setting forth this Chapter's fear concerning the emasculation and amendment of the various bills before the State Legislature of interest to the city of Los Angeles and to the Chapter, and urging the City Council and the Board of Public Works of the city of Los Angeles to send a representative to Sacramento in their interest. It was moved by Mr. H. M. Patterson, seconded by Lyman Farwell, and duly passed. Copies were ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting and delivered to other parties as in the resolution set forth.

A letter from Mr. Nolan, Institute Committeeman on Materials and Methods, was read by Mr. S. Tilden Norton and duly referred to the Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

The meeting adjourned at 11:05.

A. R. WALKER, Secretary.

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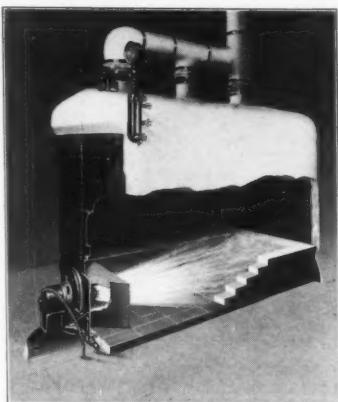
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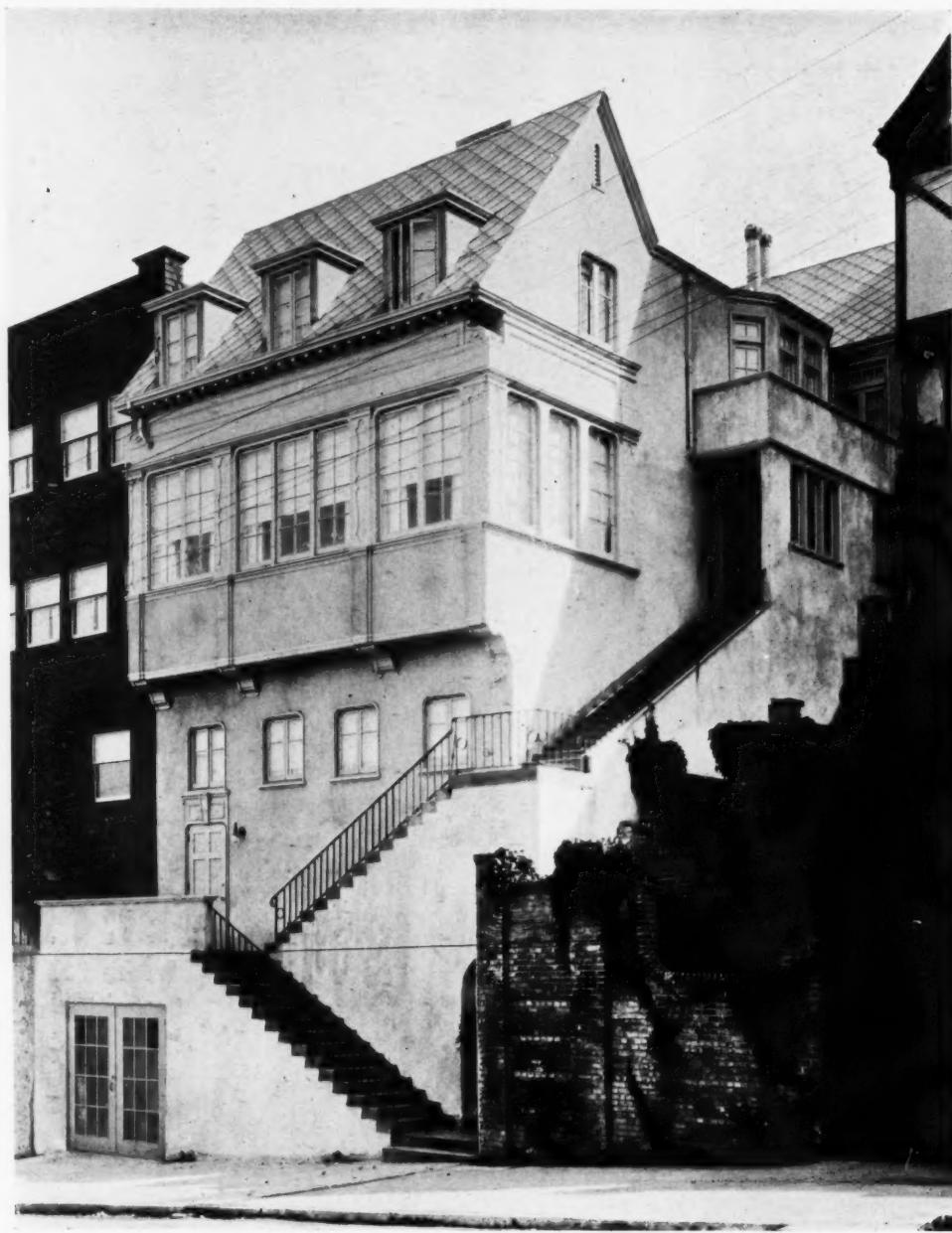


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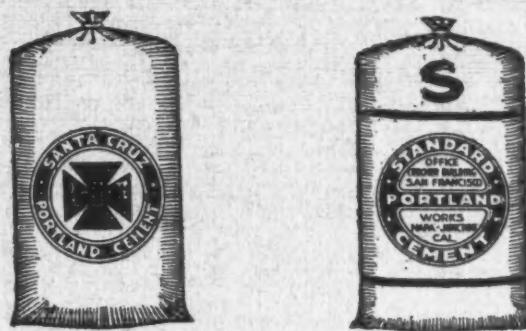
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